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SMALL TYPE, GREAT IMPORT.

THE observant may have noticed that a South African correspondent of the *C. & D.* mentioned a fortnight ago that the chemists of the Colonies were beginning their winter business. The remark induces profitable reflections to those who advertise in this journal, particularly in regard to our approaching Summer Issue. There is practically no part of the business world which will not get it, and every part does business with this old country. The climates are varied, the seasons are perpetual, and the buying capacity of *C. & D.* readers is proved by business done with our unique circle of advertisers. We put results before numbers, but in both

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST IS FIRST.

There is no mistake about that. At home it is a case of *facile princeps*, the *C. & D.* having the largest paid subscription circulation among drug-trade journals. Abroad where Britons are in business, where foreign dealers look to our markets and merchants for their supplies, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is taken and read because it is the best reflection of the British drug-trade, and the surest journal for filling wants. We commend our Summer Issue of July 30 to the consideration of advertisers, as one of exceptional business-promoting value. The circulars and price-lists of business firms can be inserted in it. Write to the Publisher for particulars on that point, or any other connected with the Summer Issue. Do it now, for July is getting on, and so is the Number.

Summary.

COMING EVENTS are noted on p. 38, p. 40, p. 42, and p. 43. A NUMBER of contracts for medicines and other articles are reported on p. 39.

HAVE you found what you want in the Coloured Supplement announcements?

FURTHER CHANGES in store prices of chemists' commodities are recorded on p. 39.

A LITTLE LESSON in pill-making and silvering by a Tasmanian veteran is given on p. 44.

CANADIAN WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS met last month, and we note on p. 43 who were there and what they did.

MR. P. W. SQUIRE'S "Pocket Companion" to the B.P., and other useful new books are reviewed on p. 50.

EDWARD IRVING preached in what is now Messrs. Hopkin & Williams's warehouse. A sketch of it is given on p. 41.

"MR. HAYWOOD, OF DUBLIN," is the name given by a person whom we would like to hear something about (p. 38).

THE P.A.T.A. movement in Australia is making headway. In South Australia 25 articles are protected, in Victoria 68. See p. 44.

AN IRISH MINOR sues for damages a doctor who prescribed belladonna liniment for him, with alleged injurious results (p. 42).

LARGE SHIPMENTS of tinctures, &c., sent to the Cape so as to get in before the duty was put on have been stopped by the Customs (p. 45).

THE PHARMACY BILL has for the present dropped out of the House of Commons "orders," our Parliamentary representative informs us.

THE MAJOR EXAMINATION QUESTIONS given by the Edinburgh and London Boards are in type, but we have been unable to find room for them this week.

A MORTAR which had been used for powdering strychnine was next used in compounding a prescription, and the death of the patient was the result. This happened in New Zealand (p. 44).

THIS WEEK'S ARTICLE on Salts covers the period from the end of the eighteenth century, when the ideas of halogens, acid radicals and acid, normal and basic salts were evolved (p. 38).

THE STROPHANTHUS QUESTION has been discussed by Professor Hermann Thoms, of Berlin, who puts forward suggestions for the better identification of the active principles of various seeds (p. 58).

MESSRS. F. NEWBURY & SONS have this week been registered as a limited liability company with a capital of 25,000*l.* It is private (p. 62). We give a concise historical record of the business on p. 51.

MR. ROBERT SMILES, chemist, Mowbray, C.C., sold his aerated-water business to a firm who did not meet the pecuniary requirements of the contract. The Chief Justice of the Cape has now ordered the purchasers to pay up (p. 45).

THE Century Thermal Bath Cabinet (Limited) have again been fined under the Medicine Stamp Acts for selling dutiable articles unstamped. The prosecution barrister stated that the Inland Revenue had been losing 70*l.* a week by the company's conduct (p. 60).

TRADE is very dull in the chemical and produce markets this week, and the most notable changes are an increase in the price of German camphor (which has gone up a penny) and a drop in quicksilver. There is little doing in quinine, but the peppermint-oil market has received a little attention. The drug sales on Thursday were dead-slow (p. 65).

THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL had a full day's work this week. After paying a tribute to the late Mr. Elias Bremridge, the meeting proceeded to consider an education report which favours greater elasticity in "preliminary" subjects; next decided to pay something for the B.P.C. Formulary, if it is agreed to sell. There was an interesting letter from the General Medical Council about the B.P. (we refer to this editorially), and Bell and other scholars were elected (p. 46).

SHEFFIELD PHARMACY, so far as it relates to the approaching meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in the City of Steel, is reviewed in an illustrated article beginning on p. 69. There we give some notes on the businesses of Messrs. G. T. W. Newsholme, W. Fox & Sons, G. Squire, Percy Carr, J. F. Eardley, J. Gilbert Jackson, Dunhill & Pater, J. W. J. Turner, and H. G. Williams, with personal notes respecting Messrs. H. Antcliffe, John Austin, R. D. Douglas, and F. W. Whitworth. Portraits of all the members of the local committee are given on p. 68.

Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

Salts, and the Ionisation Theory.

IN the latter part of the eighteenth century it was supposed that all acids must be constituted similarly to those whose composition had been made out with certainty—i.e., that they also must be oxides (for at this time the name acid was applied to the substances which are now called acid anhydrides). Consequently the acid corresponding to common salt (then called muriatic acid or spirit of salt) was supposed to be the oxide of some unknown element which held the oxygen so firmly that it could not be withdrawn from it. The name oxygen (signifying "acid-producer") itself indicates the importance attached to the part which oxygen was supposed to play in the composition of all acids.

Looked at from the point of view just indicated, salts were composed of two oxides of opposite character—one basic and the other acidic—united together, and the presence of oxygen was assumed in every case, even although it was sometimes found impossible (as in the case of common salt itself) to prove its presence, despite the most exhaustive endeavours to do so.

The two-oxide, or *dualistic*, view of the constitution of salts was commonly accepted up till the early part of the nineteenth century. It afterwards came to be recognised as untenable, largely owing to the gradual accumulation of a mass of evidence which was entirely opposed to the assumption that muriatic acid and its salts contained oxygen, and suggested the view that these substances should rather be looked upon as compounds of an elementary substance—chlorine—with hydrogen and with the metals respectively. This view was greatly strengthened by the discovery of other substances which had all the characters of elementary substances, and resembled chlorine in that they were capable of forming typical acids by union with hydrogen, and salts by union with metals. On account of this latter property, these elements were all classed together as the *halogens* ("salt-producers").

For some time after the adoption of the later view as to the composition of muriatic acid (or hydrochloric acid as it then came to be called), a distinction was drawn between those acids which contained oxygen (oxygen acids) and those which did not (hydracids); but in course of time this distinction was recognised as too artificial, and in order to bring the two groups into one general class, the name acid was no longer applied to anhydrous oxides such as sulphuric anhydride (to give this substance its modern name), but was transferred to the compounds which they formed with water. These acids, which formerly had been designated "hydrated acids," resembled the hydracids, such as hydrochloric acid, in being hydrogen compounds in which the hydrogen was replaceable by metals to form salts, the only difference being that in them the hydrogen was united to a complex group instead of to a single element, as is the case with the hydracids. That part of an acid which was not hydrogen replaceable by metals was called the *salt radical* of the acid, because it was the essential or radical part of the series of salts derived from that acid. For example: sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4 , having all its hydrogen replaceable by metal, had the group SO_4 as its salt radical, or **acid radical** as it is now frequently called, this radical being unstable by itself and unknown in the free state, but occurring as an essential part of all sulphates. This view of the constitution of acids is the one now generally accepted.

It is to be noted here that many acids contain hydrogen which is not "acidic"—i.e., is not replaceable by metals; such hydrogen forms part of the acid radical. This is the case with acetic acid, the formula for which is generally written $HC_2H_3O_2$, because only one H atom is replaceable by metal, the acid radical being $C_2H_3O_2$. Acids like sulphuric acid, which have two or more atoms of replaceable hydrogen in each molecule, may produce intermediate salts in which only part of the hydrogen is replaced—e.g., $KHSO_4$. Such salts are called **acid salts**, because they possess the character of acids, inasmuch as they still contain replaceable hydrogen. In contradistinc-

tion to these, salts which contain no replaceable hydrogen (all the active hydrogen of the acid having been replaced by metal) are called **normal salts**. There is another class known as **basic salts**, which occupy a position intermediate between the normal salts and the bases, just as the acid salts stand between the normal salts and the acids. The typical bases are metallic oxides and hydroxides, and it may therefore be said that a basic salt is one which still contains oxygen or hydroxyl replaceable by acid radical. Thus, lead hydroxide is $Pb(OH)_2$, normal lead nitrate is $Pb(NO_3)_2$, and there is an intermediate basic salt, lead hydroxy-nitrate, $PbOHNO_3$.

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

The drug-store at 372 Harrow Road, W. (Mr. Jenkins), was somewhat damaged by fire on July 1.

"Central 13500" is to be Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s City telephone-number in future, the old Holborn numbers being discontinued.

Last week at Crewe a runaway horse was stopped by the plate-glass frontage of Messrs. Boots' shop, Victoria Street, which was much damaged.

Mr. W. Parlbys' drug-store in Cradock Street, Swansea, had a visit from the fire-brigade last week, but a few gallons of water put out the fire in the chemical room.

Mr. Frank Hart, chemist and druggist, Newport Street, Bolton, was instrumental in getting Rae, the bone-setter, to visit the town, and his shop is daily bombarded by all sorts and conditions of cripples making inquiries.

At a meeting of the West Ham Chemists' Association to be held at Earham Hall, Forest Gate, E., on July 14, at 3 p.m., Mr. W. W. Blades will read a paper entitled "The Advancement of Status of Qualified Chemists in the Employ of Drug Companies."

Elizabeth Nicholson, who was accused of murdering James Gilpin, an aged man with whom she lived at Kendal, by giving him arsenic, has been found not guilty. Medcalf, her paramour, had been charged as an accomplice, but the case against him was not proceeded with.

A meeting of the Poor-law Dispensers' Association will be held at the offices of the National Poor-law Officers' Association, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C. (opposite Temple Station), on Friday, July 8, at 8 p.m., when business affecting the interests of Poor-law Dispensers will be discussed.

The annual excursion of the Wolverhampton Chemists' Association will take place on July 21. The arrangements are: Steamer will start from Tettenhall Bridge at 2.30 and Brewwood will be reached at 4.45, when meat tea will be taken at the Lion Hotel. The return home will be at about 7.30 p.m. Tickets (3s. 6d. each) are obtainable from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. H. Coleman, 7 Worcester Street, Wolverhampton.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll went to Ramsgate last week to open a Royal Pavilion on the sea-front. When they passed the West Cliff Pharmacy the Duke called his royal wife's attention to the smart style in which the pharmacy was decorated by Mr. C. J. Fox, who has quite a reputation for his artistic skill in this direction, and he kept it up last week, adding at night a fine illumination to the day effect.

Combining a picnic with the more serious business of engaging the Southwell Grammar School cricket team, the Nottingham Chemists last week made the journey to the Notts cathedral city, about twenty members of the fraternity accompanying the team. The weather was beautiful and the day was thoroughly enjoyed. The Grammar School batted first and made 52, the Chemists replying with 34, and thus losing by 18 runs. The party afterwards had tea at the Saracen's Head Hotel.

We Do not Know Him.

A man, giving the name "Mr. Haywood of Dublin," has been calling upon several firms in London this week,

and referring them to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. In one instance he ordered two volumes of Butler's "Analogy" to be sent to 42 Cannon Street, and the messenger expected us to pay for them; in a second case a guinea silk hat was the item forwarded to our care with a request for payment. "Mr. Haywood" on the same day gave a photographic company an order for between 50*l.* and 40*l.* worth of goods. They had never heard of him before, but the customer assured them in a hearty sort of way that everybody knows "Mr. Haywood of Dublin," and referred them to us. They inform us that he is a short, stoutish man, fair haired and with a fair moustache. He is particularly well spoken also. We do not know him, and he has not been at 42 Cannon Street as far as we can ascertain.

Store-prices.

The Civil Service Supply Association, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., intimate the following additions to their list: Abbey's effervescent salt, 1*s.* 4*d.* size for 1*s.* 2*d.*; Arozall dentifrice, 1*s.* tin for 8½*d.*; infants' feeding-bottles (Armstrong's aseptic), 8½*d.*; sanatonogen, 2 oz., 2*s.* 6*d.*; 4 oz., 4*s.* 6*d.*; 8 oz., 8*s.* 6*d.*; Tidman's sea salt, 1*l.*, 9½*d.* per doz.; sparklet syphon (1904 pattern), 2*s.*; bulbs, 1*s.* 4*d.* per doz. The "Little Rosebud" feeder, liq. pancreaticus (Benger's), liq. pepticus (Benger's), and Warner's safe cure have been taken out of the list. The prices reduced are camphor, 1 oz. tablets, 2½*d.*; per lb., 3*s.* 2*d.*; block, ¼ lb., 9*d.*; ½ lb., 1*s.* 6*d.*; 1 lb., 3*s.*; camphorated oil, 5½*d.* and 10*d.* per bottle. The following prices are revised: Benger's food, 1*s.* 3*d.* and 2*s.*; carbolic acid (Calvert's), 8*d.*; poppy-heads, 3½*d.* per doz.; spongio-piline, thick, per yard, 16*s.*; Pritchard's pills, 11*d.*

The following alterations in prices and additions to the list occur in the Army and Navy Stores Circular for July:

Benger's preparations: Food, 1*s.* 3*d.*, 2*s.*, 4*s.*, and 8*s.* per tin; liquor pancreaticus, 2*s.* 2*d.* and 3*s.* 11*d.* per bottle; liquor pepticus, 2*s.* 8*d.* and 4*s.* 10*d.* per bottle; peptonised jelly, 1*s.* 10*d.* per bottle; rennet essence, 11*d.* and 1*s.* 6*d.*; Bishop's eucalculol, 3*s.* 6*d.* per bottle; Brown's troches, 1*s.* per box; camphor, 2*s.* 10*d.* per lb., 3*s.* per lb. in 1-oz. tablets; chloride of ethyl, 1*s.* 11*d.* per tube of 30 grams, 2*s.* 9*d.* for 50 grams; Oppenheimer's eunymised cocoa, 1*s.* 4*d.* per tin; Koko hair-wash, 2*s.* 3*d.* and 4*s.* per bottle; Abbey's effervescent potash, 1*s.* 2*d.* and 2*s.* 3*d.* per bottle; sweet-pea blossom sachets (silk), 10½*d.* each; cod-liver oil (finest Norwegian), 9*d.* per 8-oz. bottle, 1*s.* 4*d.* per 16-oz. bottle, 2*s.* 6*d.* per 32-oz. bottle, 10*s.* per gallon jar (1*s.* extra jar); "refined veterinary" cod-liver oil, 8*s.* per gal. (tin 6*d.* extra); Hemaboloids (Nuelopeptones), 4*s.* 2*d.* per bottle; compound superarenalia snuff, 5*d.* per box; Formolypsol, 4*s.* per bottle; XL American dentifrice liquid, 2*s.* 4*d.* per bottle.

Nestle's Milk Food, 6*s.* 6*d.* size, has been discontinued.

Contracts Settled.

The following have been decided since our last report: Belper Workhouse.—J. Calvert & Sons, Belper, for drugs (three months).

North Bierley Workhouse.—The Kilgerm Company, for disinfectant-fluid.

Bolton Workhouse.—Mr. J. E. Sheppard, Deansgate, Bolton, for bovril and oxo; Messrs. T. Moscrop & Co. (Limited), for sulphur.

Wirral Infectious Hospital.—Mr. F. D. Fawcett, chemist and druggist, Bebington, for drugs.

Dursley.—The Guardians have accepted the tender of Messrs. Smith & Cheyney, chemists and druggists, for best linseed meal at 3*d.* per lb., brimstone 2*d.*, saltpetre 4*d.*, best lint 1*s.* 9*d.*, best absorbent wool 1*s.* 3*d.*, carbolic acid 1*s.* bottle, ditto B.P. 1*s.* 8*d.*, sanitas 11½*d.*, methylated spirit 5*d.* per pint, colza oil 6*d.*, zinc ointment 1*s.* per lb., boric ointment 1*s.* 6*d.*, common carbolic acid 2*s.* 6*d.* per gal., beetle-powder 6*d.*, cyanide gauze 1*s.* 6*d.* per packet, Gamgee tissue 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb., and boric lint 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

St. John's Hospital, Twickenham.—Mr. A. Feather has obtained the contract for the half-year's supply of drugs, medicines, dressings, &c.

Trade-marks Bill, No. 53.

In reference to the letter from the Trade-mark Owners' Mutual Protection Association (Limited), to which attention was directed in the *C. & D.* June 18, page 951, the Secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce replies

in the "Times" that all members of the Section were duly circularised as to the objections to the 1904 Bill. There have been only two objections lodged with the Chamber of Commerce up to June 15. The Trade-marks Section of the Chamber in a long letter deal with the objections to the Bill with a view to vindicating the position they have taken up. The contention that the Bill promotes and encourages frequent application to the Court is, the letter says, justified from the fact that the Bill is replete with provisions which render applications to Court necessary. In the bulk of these instances such applications are not only unnecessary but inadvisable. Further, they are costly; and even if any application to Court is successful the applicant still has to pay the costs of the Registrar, who would be entitled to be represented by the Law Officers of the Crown.

Burnley Chemists' Association.

Mr. J. Heaton presided over a meeting of this Association on June 30, when it was resolved to pay the subscription to the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations and be represented at the forthcoming meeting in Sheffield. It was decided to hold a picnic to Skipton and Bolton Woods if the members approve of the idea. It was resolved that the Glyn-Jones Testimonial Fund receive the support of the Association. Lists of the recent additions to the P.A.T.A. were circulated among the members. Mr. J. A. Barlow, who was elected President at the last meeting, thanked the Association for the honour that had been paid to him, adding that, although his hands were full with his work on the Board of Guardians and Rural District Council, he would do his best to serve the Association.

Charges of False Pretences.

At Nottingham, on July 1, Frank Bedmore, district agent, from the Imperial Veterinary Medicine Company, Bristol, was committed for trial on a charge of sending them a bogus order for horse-powders and colic-drinks and thus falsely obtaining 6*s.* 2*d.* commission.

Charles Saunders, Charles Perry, and Frank Crawley were at Tonbridge on July 2 committed for trial at the West Kent Quarter Sessions on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences from doctors in Kent in connection with the "Medical Accessory Company."

At Wilts Quarter Sessions on June 28, George Wm. Bull and Joseph Butt were charged with obtaining money by false pretences in connection with the sale of eucalyptus cigarettes which Mr. James Nimms, analyst, stated were composed of stramonium, with a faint odour of eucalyptus. Bull, who was the tool of Butt, was bound over to come up for judgment if called upon, and Butt was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

Serious Charges.

Charles Henry Hustwick, *alias* Cormac, was, at the assizes at Exeter on July 2, found guilty of giving a false certificate regarding the death of a child at Shirlev, near Southampton, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Bigham to eighteen months' hard labour. It appeared that prisoner had held himself out as a medical practitioner, and used cards in which he was described as a M.D., while the brass plate on the door described him as a surgeon, but his name was not on the Medical Register.

At Liverpool on June 30 Robert Gordon Fraser, accountant, was committed to the assizes on a charge of forgery. As to one charge it was explained that the prisoner informed one of his partners that he had secured the option to purchase a chemist's business at Farnworth, near Widnes, which was a good thing. Mr. S. B. Stead, chemist, Newton-le-Willows, gave evidence as to this, stating that he had not sold the goodwill of his shop at Farnworth nor did he authorise the prisoner to do so. He never negotiated with the prisoner for the sale of the business, nor did he receive any money from him or from any person on his behalf.

Birmingham Notes.

Yet another chemist's business was offered for sale by auction at Wednesbury last week. It was that of Mr. John Frost, who is leaving the district.

The chemists' picnic to Dovedale was a great success. The walk through the Dale was most fatiguing to the

older members of the party, but the younger ones were very keen.

An example of judicial innocence is recorded from the sessions. In a case of theft from the person the Recorder asked, "What is quinine?" Counsel informed him that it is a mineral-water flavoured with quinine!

The strawberry-essence season is at its height. No less than 20 tons of the fruit came into the market one day last week, and towards the end of the day the remains were snapped up for the preparation of strawberry-essence—the true variety being obtained by "distillatio per vaporem" for the mineral-water makers.

The city analyst is just now occupied with the analyses of bottles of medicine which the inspector has caused to be dispensed in various parts of the town. The prescription was for an unusual quantity of some drug or chemical with a simple non-interfering placebo. In two or three cases potas. bromid 5vj. in 4 ounces of distilled water was ordered.

Mr. Richard Brown, Springhill, has written to the "Mail" about the sale of medicines in hucksters' shops. He says, *inter alia*, that the firm he belongs to manufactures and supplies more of this class of goods than any in Birmingham, and he knows from experience that hucksters are very careful what they buy and sell, knowing the risks they run.

At the recent Matriculation of the Birmingham University the greater number of successful candidates were ladies, for whom a hostel is being provided under the directorship of Miss Fry, daughter of Sir Edward Fry, formerly one of his Majesty's Judges. It will attract many lady pharmacists, who are held in great favour as dispensers to medical men and institutions in the Midlands.

The death of Mr. Edwin Hunt, one of the managing directors of the firm of Chance & Hunt, Oldbury, chemical manufacturers, occurred on Saturday last in his sixty-ninth year. He leaves a widow, but no family. Mr. Hunt came with his elder brother William from Worcestershire to Wednesbury about fifty years ago, and was then associated with the management of the Leabrook Chemical works, which were started by his father and were carried on under the style of "William Hunt & Sons." The concern developed into one of great magnitude, and some years ago was amalgamated with the Oldbury Chemical works of Messrs. Chance.

Chemists' River-trip.

The arrangements for this trip, to take place on Sunday, July 17, are as follows: Saloon from Paddington to Henley at 10.15 A.M., where the steam launch *England* will be waiting, and will go through the prettiest parts of the river to Bona's Hotel, Caversham, where lunch will be served; afterwards steaming up the river (tea on board) as far as time will permit, back to Goring, where saloons will be waiting. Train to Paddington 7.52 P.M., arriving at 9.20. Tickets, price 15s. (including wine, cigars, &c., on board), may be obtained from the Secretary, Mr. C. S. Pesant, 2 Winsley Street, Oxford Street, W.; or any of the following: Mr. A. R. Arrowsmith, 4 Stratford Place, W.; Mr. G. E. Davis, 10 Kilburn Priory; Mr. R. W. Emerson, 177 Regent Street, W.; Mr. J. C. Spencer, 111 Brixton Hill, S.W.; Mr. A. H. Soloman, 75 Holland Road, Kensington.

A Naphtha-explosion.

On Monday, July 4, Dr. F. J. Waldo, the City Coroner, held an inquest regarding the death of William Alfred Eveson, aged twenty-three years, of South Tottenham, who died on June 30 from the injuries he received during a naphtha-explosion the previous Tuesday at the premises of Messrs. Waters & Co. (Limited), methylated-spirit manufacturers, Shoreditch, when other men were injured. Mr. Thomas, inspector of the Home Office under the Explosives Act, was present in court. Jane Eveson, the mother of the deceased, said that the day after the explosion she saw her son in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and he told her that a barrel of naphtha exploded and it nearly blew the roof off, but he could not say what caused the explosion. Mr. F. C. Hawkins, a director of the company and manager of the department where the explosion occurred, said that the wood naphtha is pumped into

barrels under the supervision of the Excise officials, and is subsequently mixed with spirit of wine. Neither of the articles is considered actually explosive, but fire and expand if a light is applied. The cause of the present explosion was a total mystery to the firm, as the building was lighted with electric light and matches and smoking are forbidden on the premises. Witness's own theory was that the deceased went to take a bung out of a barrel to measure the contents, and to do this he would use a chisel and a hammer, and possibly a spark flew off and fired the fumes. Since the explosion the factory inspectors had suggested that to obviate even that possibility a copper chisel be used and a wooden mallet. William Augar, a fellow-workman of the deceased, deposed that when he heard the explosion he rushed in to get to the deceased, but was forced back by the fumes. He then crawled in, but he was afraid to touch the deceased as his skin was so burned witness feared the skin would burst. Witness then tried to lift the deceased, but the fumes overcame him. Just then some women brought sacks, and they wrapped the deceased in them and took him to the hospital. On the way he said, "I only know I hit the chisel with the hammer and then the barrel burst." Before taking him to the hospital they covered him with linseed oil. Dr. T. J. Faulder, house surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, having given evidence as to the death and its cause, the jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure, adding a rider "that they considered such factories should be under more stringent Government control, such as applies to factories under the Petroleum Act."

A Good Order.

The Board of Trade, (Commercial Department) informs us that the British Consul at Bilbao notifies that the provincial deputation of that place have just issued a notice calling for tenders for the following chemical manures: 500 tons of basic slag, 16 to 20 per cent.; 400 tons of superphosphates, 18 to 20 per cent.; 30 tons of nitrate of soda, 20 tons of sulphate of ammonia, 25 tons of chloride of potash, and 25 tons of kainite. Tenders should be sent in not later than July 17 accompanied by terms and quality of offers. Terms, delivery on quay at Bilbao on August 1, October 1, December 1, and February 1. The deputation will accept as a minimum 50 per cent. of each of the above quantities. Payment will be made after analysis on delivery of goods at Bilbao.

Sheffield Notes.

Mr. George Squire, Ph.C., of Haymarket, is this week opening his new branch at 420 Pitts-r-o-c-r Road.

At the annual meeting of the Darnall Medical Aid Society on Tuesday evening last, it was reported that gifts of expensive and useful appliances had been received from three donors, one of whom was Mr. A. J. Appleton, chemist and druggist.

"Five ha'porths" figured at a local inquest on July 4 regarding the death of a baby. The curious name is applied to a mixture of a pennyworth each of manna, magnesia, laudanum, rhubarb, and aniseed; added to half a pound of sugar and half a pint of water. It had nothing to do with the death of the baby in this instance.

Somewhat of a sensation was caused in one of the suburban districts on Sunday by what appeared to be a mysterious poisoning-case. Three young girls, who had eaten some sweetmeat known as "kali-suckers," were taken seriously ill. A "kali-sucker" consists of a small paper bag, the contents of which are sucked through a liquorice tube. An emetic promptly removed the supposed toxic symptoms in Sunday's cases.

Ernest Walter Hague (28), dispenser, Rawmarsh, was charged before Alderman Eaton, on July 2, with having obtained a hypodermic syringe by false pretences from Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, High Street, on February 2, when a telephone message purporting to come from Mr. Davy, chemist, Rotherham, was received by one of Mr. Newsholme's assistants, saying that shortly someone would call for a syringe. Later Hague called and asked for a parcel for Mr. Davy. He got it, and it was discovered subsequently that Mr. Davy knew nothing about the matter. The Magistrates fined Hague 1/., and he was ordered to return the syringe.

In connection with the efforts being made to obtain a charter for a University here, a strong feeling has been expressed several times lately that the scope of the University should be strictly confined to technical subjects. In a forcible letter in the local Press a correspondent says there is no demand or necessity for either a classical or a medical branch.

The "Sheffield Independent," referring to the annual "wakes" in the West Ward of Chesterfield, says:

The site of the famous Brampton foundry is to-day occupied by a factory devoted to the manufacture of war-stores of a healing instead of a life-destroying character. Hospital-lint is now produced in enormous quantities at the extensive works of Messrs. Robinson & Sons. The antiseptic lint of this firm finds its way into all the army hospitals of the world. The same firm also make a speciality of pill-box manufacturing. Quite a considerable proportion of the population of the Brampton or West Ward of the town finds employment in the manufacture and handling of these two important surgical and medical accessories.

Public Analysts' Reports.

The public analyst of Wandsworth during the fortnight which ended on July 2 examined three samples of cod-liver oil and one of camphorated oil, all being genuine.

The public analyst for Hammersmith, in his annual report, states that last year was the most remarkable one since the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts have been in force, adulteration having fallen to 2.92 per cent. of the samples taken.

The Local Government Board appear not to be satisfied with the reports of the public analyst for Marylebone. Last year he examined 650 samples, and reported against four only, or less than 1 per cent. The board went back ten years, and found that in that period only 2.4 per cent. of samples taken in Marylebone were reported against, while the rate of adulteration throughout the whole of the metropolis was 11.7 per cent. The Board have accordingly written to the Public Health Committee of Marylebone asking what arrangements are made as to sampling the districts and what instructions the officers receive as to whether the samples taken are fairly representative of food and drug supplies. They further point out that the public analyst in 1899 gave evidence before the Departmental Committee on Food-preservatives and Colouring-matters to the effect that borax or boric acid is extensively used as a preservative, but the Board find no mention of the detection of such preservatives in the samples submitted to the analyst during the past five years. The reply of the public analyst, who is also the medical officer of health for the borough, to the Board's letter was submitted to the Public Health Committee on Tuesday, July 5, and in it he pointed out that it is impossible to compare different districts properly, seeing that the samples may differ in them, and he attributed the small percentage of adulteration in Marylebone to the fact that milk-adulterators have been driven out of the district. As to the use of preservatives in hot weather, he pointed out that this is common enough, but unless a standard is fixed the public analyst is unable to certify articles containing them to be adulterated.

Schunck Research Laboratory.

This new addition to the chemical laboratories at Owens College, Manchester, was formally opened on July 2 by Dr. W. H. Perkin, sen., F.R.S., who delivered an address, in the course of which he spoke of the late Dr. Schunck's work in the production of synthetic dyes and the determination of the composition of colouring-matters. He gave some indication of the problems still to be solved, and maintained that the future progress of physiological chemistry depends largely upon our obtaining an accurate knowledge of the nature of such complicated substances as starch and albumen and their decomposition-products. Dr. Perkin also spoke of the importance of Owens College and similar institutions situated in industrial centres being in close touch with the manufacturers of the district. Professor Dixon proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Perkin, which was seconded by Dr. Braun, of Prague, who was the first Berkely Research Fellow in Owens College. The vote was supported by Mr. Charles Schunck, and after it had been passed the company went to see the extensions to the College laboratories, as well as the

laboratory bequeathed by Dr. Schunck. In the room which had formed Dr. Schunck's library there is a medallion portrait of the doctor. It has been presented by Mrs. Schunck as a memorial of her late husband, and was unveiled and presented to the University by Mr. Charles Schunck on his mother's behalf.

What is Advertising?

This was the subject that the Sphinx Club of London discussed, after their second dinner, at the Hotel Cecil recently, Mr. John Morgan Richards (the President) in the chair. He introduced the subject, and Mr. R. Balch, who looks after Scott & Bowne's advertising, opened the debate. (We use "Advertising's" way of putting it, our facts being borrowed from that connecting-link.) Mr. Balch's argument was characterised by the following definition:

"Advertising" is the art or purpose by which we focus the attention of people with such force as to impel them to part with money.

Whereas "Publicity" is the art, or accident, by which the attention of people is focussed on any person or thing to good, or no advantage.

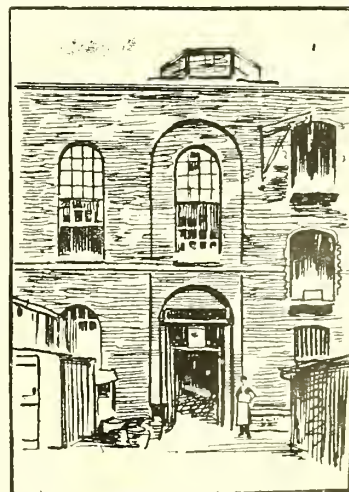
This definition was generally accepted by those present as being very close to an ideal. Amongst them were Messrs. Ward (Angier Chemical Company), Stephen Britton (Abbey's Salt), J. E. Garratt, H. E. Morgan (Spottiswoode & Co.), and Goodhue (Iron-Ox). The Vice-Presidents of the Club are Messrs. T. J. Barratt (A. & E. Pears, Limited), W. H. Lever (Lever Brothers), A. B. Scott (Scott & Bowne), and Sir William Treloar.

Preventive Medicine.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's interest in the London School of Tropical Medicine was signalled by a banquet given in his honour at the Criterion Restaurant, on June 30, by the Royal Institute of Public Health. Professor William Smith, M.D., was in the chair, and there was a distinguished company. The fellowship of the Institute was conferred upon Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain, and Lord Iveagh. In replying to the toast of his health, Mr. Chamberlain said a good deal that was wise in regard to the progress of medicine, especially on the preventive side, his remarks showing that he has followed antitoxin-treatment closely. Mr. Balfour also spoke well of the efforts of physicians and surgeons to combat disease by preventive methods.

"A Chemists' Warehouse."

The "Sunday Circle" of July 2 printed a photograph from which we have made this sketch. Our contemporary says "This building, now a chemist's storehouse, was formerly the Caledonian Chapel, Hatton Garden, London, made famous by the ministry of Edward Irving, the founder of the Catholic Apostolic Church." The warehouse is that of Messrs. Hopkin Williams (Limited). It is not correct to say that Edward Irving was the founder of the Catholic Apostolic Church; he was, rather, one of its earliest adherents, and his association with the body at a time when he was the most noted preacher in London gave rise to the notion that he was the founder. It may be remembered that Irving and Thomas Carlyle were masters of two schools in Kirkcaldy, and came from the same district in Dumfriesshire, Irving being the older man and of better birth. He was a good friend to Carlyle in Kirkcaldy, and they left it together. It was Irving who



introduced Carlyle to Jane Welch (who was in love with Irving). When Carlyle first visited London he found Irving the rage of the town, and this chapel was filled with West-end people whose carriages stood in file down Hatton Garden, along Holborn, and up Gray's Inn Road.

The Week's Poisonings.

Nine deaths have occurred by poisoning during the week, all of them being suicides. Three of the deaths were caused by carbolic acid, the suicides being Ann Jane Reardon, of Liverpool, James Davison (67), a green-grocer's assistant at Battersea, and a widow named Caroline McEvoy (49), who lived at Seaforth. Two laudanum deaths are recorded—Ernest Ford (32), a builder's clerk at Seven Kings, being one victim, and Samuel Hughes (59), of Hawarden, the other. A Liverpool man, named Richard Edwards (35), was found dead in Sefton Park, and in his pocket was a bottle that had contained oxalic acid, and a note indicating that he intended taking his life. Charles Robert Foot (27), a Clapham florist, poisoned himself with chlorodyne. Two of the suicides were with the unscheduled poisons, hydrochloric acid and liquid ammonia. The latter was taken by a Stockport servant-girl who had been slighted by her lover, and spirit of salt was an easily obtained and natural poison for Richard Collins (73), a Peckham ironmonger.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Business Change.

Messrs. David Boyd & Co. have opened the Town Hall Pharmacy in Belfast. It is opposite the new City Hall, one of the best sites in the town.

Shop-hours Act.

Mr. Alexander Galashar, pharmaceutical chemist, 10 Lower Camden Street, Dublin, was fined 10s. and 5s. in the Southern Police Court, on July 1, for a breach of the Shop-hours Act.

The Lord-Lieutenant's Clemency.

In the case of Mr. Wm. Alexander, of Templepatrick, who was fined in two sums of 5l. some weeks ago (*C. & D.*, June 4, page 889) for having sold laudanum without being qualified to do so, the Lord-Lieutenant has, on the recommendation of the Magistrate who tried the case, reduced the penalty to two sums of 1l. each.

Guardians and Drug-supply.

The matter regarding the supply of drugs to the Riversdale Dispensary of the Dundalk Union (*C. & D.*, July 2, page 5) was further discussed at the last meeting of the Guardians. The contractors (Messrs. Hunt & Co., Dublin) had sent a letter regretting that a mistake had been made in not marking the tare on the bottles. Dr. Blake wrote that the bottles have since been marked, and the matter ended satisfactorily, except that the Guardians did not like the tone of Messrs. Hunt's letter.

Makers of Repute.

In reply to a query from the Ballinrobe Board of Guardians, the L.G.B. have written stating that Messrs. J. Gray & Sons, surgical-instrument makers, Sheffield, are makers of repute, and any article bearing their name can be accepted.

Surgical instruments bearing the names of W. & H. Hutchinson (Sheffield), John Blyde (Sheffield), and Gray & Sons (Sheffield) have been furnished to the Kells Guardians, who commented on the fact that none of the firms were Irish. It was decided to refer to the L.G.B. as to whether they are "makers of repute."

Qualified Assistants.

A good deal of vigilance is being exercised by Dublin pharmacists to keep within the law which requires a qualified assistant to remain on the premises in even the temporary absence of the proprietor. Rumour has it that a watch has been placed upon the comings and goings of the Councillors known as "marked men," with the object of making a case against them as breakers of the law which they are supposed to maintain. Up to the present they have not been caught napping.

The Use of Belladonna-liniment.

In the King's Bench Division, Dublin, last week, an action was heard in which the plaintiff, a minor, named Tugham, sought to recover damages from a medical man, Mr. C. K. Darnell, of Bangor (co. Down), for alleged negligence in his treatment. Defendant prescribed the application of belladonna liniment, and through the use of it plaintiff's life was endangered. The defence is a denial and allegation of negligence on the part of the boy's attendants. Mr. Justice Boyd granted leave to administer interrogatories which asked that defendant should specify the extra precautions which he took in the use of the belladonna liniment and what special instructions he gave for its application.

New Premises.

The illustration shows the new premises which have recently been fitted up by Messrs. Evans, Sons, Lescher &



Webb (Limited), Liverpool, for Mr. J. H. Hegarty, at the Diamond, Derry. Mr. Hegarty served his apprenticeship with Mr. P. J. Lyons, Royal Avenue, Belfast, and was afterwards dispenser at the Jervis Street Hospital and the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin. Subsequently he became manager of Mr. T. A. Furlong's pharmacy in Dublin, and then filled an important position with Mr. P. N. White, Sligo. Mr. Hegarty became a pharmaceutical chemist in 1894.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Personal.

Mr. J. R. McHattie, chemist, Torphins, Aberdeenshire, has organised an open photographic competition in connection with a church bazaar to be held in Torphins on August 5 and 6, and will be glad to give brother chemists particulars.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

The committee have arranged to hold an afternoon botanical excursion over the Pentland Hills on July 14. The party will travel by train from Caledonian Station (leaving at 2.30 p.m.) to Colinton, and walk by Bonally to Glenkorse and Loganlea, where tea will be served, thence to Balerno to return by 9.30 train. Mr. G. D. Thomson, Secretary, 73 Princes Street, Edinburgh, will supply particulars.

Business Changes.

Mr. W. W. Matthewson, chemist and druggist, Lumphinans, Cowdenbeath, has disposed of his business to Mr. R. Cairnie, Cowdenbeath.

Mr. A. Cruickshank, chemist and druggist, Musselburgh, has opened a shop at 9 Ferry Road, Leith, which is being carried on under a qualified assistant.

Mr. Henry Dryerre, chemist and druggist, has acquired

the business at Bonnyrigg formerly carried on by Mr. Wm. Hutcheon, who has removed to the Isle of Man.

The business of the Clyde Chemical Company (Robert Brash, deceased), 87 Hamilton Street, Govan, manufacturing chemists, was transferred as at April 1 to Robert Brash, jun., son of the deceased, by whom all debts are to be collected or paid.

Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club.

The sixth and final round of the hole-and-hole competition for the Connell Smith putter was played last week, the finalists being Messrs. James Finlay and W. M. Manson, playing level. Mr. Finlay won by 2 up and 1 to go. The tie between Messrs. D. N. Wylie and C. F. Howry in the bogey competition for Mr. David Brown's medal was also played off last week, and resulted in favour of Mr. Wylie, who becomes the holder for the year and receives a miniature of the medal in gold.

Medical and Pharmaceutical Bowlers.

The draw in the first and second rounds of the competition promoted by the recently formed East Stirling-shire Medical and Pharmaceutical Bowling Association has now been made, and the ties have to be played on or before July 30.

The Glasgow Bowling Competition is open to chemists and druggists in, or within a radius of twenty miles of, Glasgow. First and second prizes will this year be given by Mr. Wm. Greig; and those wishing to enter for the ties must send their names to Mr. John Walker, 32 Virginia Street, before July 16.

Glasgow Notes.

Professor G. F. Scott Elliot, the lecturer on botany at the Technical College, under whom many Glasgow Major men have taken a post-graduate course, is resigning his lectureship, owing to ill-health.

Professor F. O. Bower, one of the pharmaceutical examiners, has accepted an invitation to give one of a course of scientific lectures by representative men at the St. Louis Exhibition in October.

The Lord Provost of Glasgow (who has just returned from a trip to the Cornish Riviera) has been imparting his impressions to a newspaper interviewer. What struck him chiefly was the strict observance of Sunday. He says that even the chemists' shops were closed for the day.

A South Side chemist had five physicians' prescriptions presented to him by as many customers in one day, and was unable to dispense any of them. In each case the prescription was untranslatable because the prescriber had used a private cypher or a fancy name for some one of the ingredients.

The latest novelties in local window-dressing take the form, in one instance, of an artificial grotto, with bottles of perfume nestling amongst dried mosses on its walls, and strings of rubber sponges depending from its roof; while in another instance a construction of douche-cans is made to imitate the Tower Bridge.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

BRITISH CHILDREN PRAISE PASTEUR.—At the annual examination of the British Schools, Paris, held last week, the subject for French composition was "Napoleon I. and Pasteur compared with reference to their services to humanity." The coming inauguration of Pasteur's statue on July 16, and the fact that the centenary of Napoleon I.'s inauguration as Emperor has just passed, made the subject one of great interest to the youngsters. The very British patriotic tone of the school, however, made "Bony" come in a very bad second. The prizes were distributed by Lady Lee at the British Embassy on June 29, Sir Henry Lee, the Commercial Attaché, being the Chairman of the School Committee.

THE COLONIAL GARDEN AND THE PASTEUR PAVILION.—A pleasant and noteworthy feature of the recent French Colonial Congress at Paris (which embraced sections of Hygiene and of Pharmacy) was the visit to the Colonial Garden. Dr. Dybowski, the Director of the Garden,

received the colonists and did the honours of the establishment, the greenhouses and collections being systematically visited. A new feature (inaugurated the day of the Congressists' visit) was the Pavilion of Hygiene which is intended to contain a collection of filters, sterilising-apparatus, portable pharmacies, and other articles indispensable to the explorer. The idea of this pavilion originated with Dr. Loir, Professor of Hygiene at the Colonial Garden, and nephew of Pasteur, who was recently at Bulawayo (South Africa) and is now on his way to South America. It is proposed to entitle it the "Pasteur Pavilion."

LACEPEDE THE KING-MAKER.—An interesting Centenary which passed comparatively unnoticed was that of the decree nominating Napoleon Bonaparte Emperor. This was passed by the Senate on 28 Floreal, 1804. The interesting part to the scientific world is that Lacepede, the naturalist, played a leading part in this *lever de rideau* of the great historic drama. He was charged by the Senate to draw up a report as to the advisability or non-advisability of establishing the hereditary Empire, and those who hold that the pursuit of science is incompatible with success in business and public life may note that the report was finished in forty-eight hours. The Senate immediately hastened *en masse* to St. Cloud (where the First Consul was residing), and in a few hours the French Empire was an accomplished fact.

PHARMACY IN HIGH PLACES.—The number of pharmacists who sit in the Upper and Lower House of the French Parliament is a practical proof of the social and political status given by a high standard of education; but the occasions on which they climb to the top of the tree are rare, and we still await a pharmaceutical President of the Republic. It is, however, curious that of the four Vice-Presidents of the French Senate, one is M. Poirrier, the well-known manufacturer of chemicals, and another is M. Paul Louis Peytral, who started business life as a pharmacist at Marseilles some thirty-five years ago. He was elected General Councillor of the Department and (in 1881) Deputy of the Bouches du Rhône Department. He became the Under-Secretary of Sadi Carnot in 1886, when the future President of the Republic was Minister of Finance. In 1887 he was President of the Budget Commission, and in 1888-9 Minister of Finance in the Floquet (Radical) Cabinet. The *C. & D.* published his portrait at this period, remarking at the time with prophetic accuracy that his proposal for an income-tax in France was not likely to be successful.

Canadian Notes.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CANADIAN CUSTOMS-TARIFF CHANGES.—By the recent alterations which have been made in the Canadian Customs-tariff, vaseline and all similar preparations of petroleum for toilet, medicinal or other purposes, paraffin-wax, and paraffin-wax candles, are now subjected to a duty of 25 per cent. *ad val.* Hydrofluosilicic acid, quassia-juice, artificial teeth, and crude petroleum have been placed on the free list.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Canadian Wholesale Druggists' Association was held in the Windsor Hotel on June 7 and 8. The firms represented were Hattie & Mylius, Halifax, by Mr. L. J. Mylius; Simson Brothers & Co., Halifax, by Mr. F. C. Simson; Canadian Drug Company, St. John, N.B., by J. A. Miles; F. B. Barker & Co., St. John, N.B., by Mr. G. W. Gerow; S. McDiarmid Drug Company, St. John, N.B., by Mr. S. McDiarmid; Evans & Sons (Limited), Montreal and Toronto, by Messrs. A. B. Evans and T. H. Wardleworth; Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal, by W. S. Kerry; Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal and Toronto, by Mr. J. W. Knox; Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, by Mr. A. Lyman; Henry Skinner & Co., Kingston, by Mr. W. B. Skinner; Elliott & Co., Toronto, by Mr. W. S. Elliott; Lyman Brothers & Co., Toronto, by Mr. C. McD. Hay; Dominion Drug Company, Hamilton, by Mr. C. W. Tinling; J. Winer & Co., by Mr. W. C. Niblett; London Drug Company, London, by J. Mattinson; Bole Drug

Company, Winnipeg, by Mr. D. W. Bole; Martin Bole Wynne Company, Winnipeg, by Mr. E. D. Martin.

The following officers were elected for 1904-5.

Hon. President, H. H. Lyman, Montreal; President, D. W. Bole, Winnipeg; Vice-President, A. B. Evans, Montreal; Second Vice-President, C. W. Tinling, Hamilton; Third Vice-President, S. McDiarmid, St. John; Secretary, J. Mattinson, London; Treasurer, W. E. Elliott, Toronto. Executive: A. Lyman, Montreal; C. McD. Hay, Toronto; W. S. Elliott, Toronto; C. W. Tinling, Hamilton; J. Mattinson, London. Board of Management: C. McD. Hay, W. C. Niblett, L. J. Mylius, J. W. Knox, S. and H. McDowell, George W. Gerow, W. B. Skinner.

The date for the next annual meeting was fixed for the second Wednesday in June, 1905, at Toronto.

Australasian News.

Chefily from "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia,"
June 1, 1904. 6d. per copy, post free.

KRUSE'S MAGNESIA.—Messrs. Felton, Grimwade & Co. recently obtained an injunction against a Victoria grocer restraining him from passing off fluid magnesia as "Kruse's fluid magnesia," or by any similar title.

SHARLAND & CO. (LIMITED), of Wellington, N.Z., have declared a dividend of 7 per cent. out of gross profits of 22,036l. 8s. 5d. The expenses have increased with the gross profits owing to a reorganisation of the staff.

CHEMISTS IN AUSTRALIA are reminded by the C.D.A. that the adaptation of spectacles is now a recognised branch of the chemist's business in England. Some Australian pharmacists have recognised the possibilities of the optical business, and one who called on the Editor of the C.D.A. informed him that the profit on his optical work pays his rent.

DISPENSING-PRICES are being cut in Sydney by departmental stores. In one case a mixture containing from 5iij. to ʒiv. of lycetol was charged at the ordinary rates notwithstanding the fact that lycetol costs 12s. 6d. an ounce. This is probably due to the fact that the assistant at the cutting establishment was not aware that he was dealing in a costly medicine.

MUSEUM SPECIMENS.—Mr. S. W. G. Rich during his recent visit to England collected a representative set of materia-medica specimens for the Pharmacy Board of Queensland. At the last meeting of the Pharmacy Board Mr. Rich was specially thanked, and was presented with a copy of Greenish's "Materia Medica" as a small honorarium.

METHYLATED SPIRIT.—The Customs authorities of Queensland are now requiring methylated spirit to contain a quantity of kerosene in addition to the naphtha previously used. The step is taken because the naphtha now on the market is rectified and not sufficiently objectionable. The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, in making inquiries as to the practice in Tasmania, remark that the presence of kerosene is objected to by surgeons and others.

MANSLAUGHTER CASE.—Mr. C. M. Brooke and Mr. H. K. Brooke, who were charged at Christchurch, N.Z., with the manslaughter of a customer (see C. & D., June 4, page 884), were on May 11 acquitted. A mortar contaminated with strychnine had been used to make up a prescription, sufficient of the alkaloid being left to cause the death of the patient. Mr. Brooke has since written to the local papers explaining that through the serious illness of his son he was in a state of mental preoccupation at the time the medicine was prepared.

EARLY-CLOSING BILL.—In Tasmania an Early-closing Bill containing a clause which it was thought would act unfairly upon chemists was much discussed during May. The clause provided that no assistant in an exempted shop (chemists and druggists are exempted from the clauses relating to times of closing) should return to duty on the evening following his (compulsory) half-holiday. A committee was appointed at one of the meetings to draw up a clause acceptable to chemists, but in the meantime the Bill was defeated in the House by one vote. It may, however, be re-introduced at an early date, and the chemists are going to hold themselves in readiness.

THE P.A.T.A. movement in Australia is making headway. In Queensland it is suggested that an understanding be arranged with the grocers before the publication of a protected list. Three meetings were held in South Australia during May, and a first list of twenty-five articles has been issued. Most of the lines are local, except Bromoseltzer, Diamond dyes, and milk emulsion. Faulding & Co. and Bickford & Sons are supporting the movement. Mr. Glover, representing Beecham's pills, has been interviewed during his tour through Australia, and explained that his firm have a system of mutual agreements in force in England by which the price of the pills is regulated. Mr. Glover is visiting some of the Australian cutters with a view to introducing a similar system in Australia. The Victoria protected list now contains sixty-eight articles, and is being circulated amongst all vendors of proprietary articles in the State.

RECIPROCITY IN W.A.—An inconvenience has arisen in Western Australia through a block in the reciprocity arrangements. The West Australian Council were led to understand that if they agreed to the terms proposed in Sydney they would be admitted to the reciprocity agreement forthwith. A meeting was held, where a large majority agreed to the conditions, their regulations were altered to meet the case, and their consent was telegraphed to the eastern Pharmacy Boards. Then a discovery was made which ought to have been made before—that the West Australian Act resembled in one feature the Victorian Act, in that by an amendment power had been taken to recognise apprenticeship in either of the other States. This was thought by some to open a possible back-stairs entrance into pharmacy, as a candidate who failed to pass in Victoria might go to Western Australia, pass a possibly easier examination there, get registered, and go back to Victoria to claim registration. To meet this difficulty an attempt was made to get the Western Australian Legislature to amend the Pharmacy Act by restoring it to its original condition, which allowed only Western Australia apprentices to be examined. The Pharmacy Act has been amended, but not in the direction desired. Now, those chemists registered in other States who had opened businesses in West Australia are in difficulties, as they are being called upon to put their businesses in the hands of registered pharmacists (that is, registered in W.A.).

SILVERING PILLS.—A demonstration of silver coating, given before the Northern Tasmania Pharmaceutical and Dental Association on May 6, is thus described by the C.D.A.:

The manipulator (Mr. Holmes), after removing his coat, massed the ingredients in the prescription as follows:

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------------|
| Zinci valeriantis | ... | ... | ... | ʒj. (=gr. xx.) |
| Ferri redacti | ... | ... | ... | ʒij. (=gr. xlv.) |
| Extracti aloes socotrinae | ... | ... | ... | ʒj. (=gr. xx.) |

Misce; fiat massa et divide in pilulas xxiv. Foliis argenti involvenda.

Signetur: Unam ter in die post cibos capiat.

He used extract of malt as an excipient, and the resulting mass was all that could be desired, and justified the high praise given by him to the extract as an excipient. The pill-machine used had a marble slab, and when rolling out the pipe a little difficulty was experienced, as the slab was too cold. A conversation, in which all took part, ensued as to the comparative merits of marble, metal, and wood; nearly all were in favour of the last-named, as it is a non-conductor, but the durability of marble was not overlooked. In rounding his pills Mr. Holmes used French chalk very freely. Replying to a question afterwards, he said: "It is an advantage, as it gives the pills a better surface." Putting them into an opal covered pot, he added some mucilage, and, after rotating it and finding that they were sufficiently "sticky," he emptied the contents into another jar containing the silver leaf, which he had previously placed there without any regard for laying it flatly. Finding that there was not sufficient leaf to coat them all, he added some more, again rotating the pot. After warming a pill-tilt "to remove any moisture," he placed the pills upon it and finished them off with an ordinary box-wood pill-finisher. The resulting pills had a brilliant surface, were uniform in size and shape, and would have been a credit to any dispenser. Mr. Holmes, who is nearing his sixtieth year, perspired freely, but even to him the results must have been pleasing. The time taken was twenty-five minutes.

South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

Note.—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY.
NATAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.
TRANSVAAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.
RHODESIA PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.
NORTHERN DISTRICT CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

Cape Colony.

AN EXPECTORATION ORDER has been issued by the Cape Town City Council. It makes expectoration in public places a criminal offence, subject to a fine of 3*l.* or a month's hard labour.

IMPORTATION OF TINCTURES.—When it became known that the spirit-duty was to be put on all tinctures and spirituous preparations of a like nature, certain Cape firms cabled for large shipments of tinctures, liniments, &c. On arrival these were all placed under arrest by the Customs, and they will now either have to pay the full duty or be returned to Europe.

PAUL JONES, a coloured man, was on June 7 charged before the R.M. Court at Wynberg with contravention of section 35 of the Medical and Pharmacy Act, 1891, by practising as a doctor without having a licence. The Court looked like a chemist's shop, bottles of medicine and boxes of ointment, as well as a string of beads, a pack of cards, &c., being exhibited. Evidence was given by ex-patients of the defendant's, one of whom stated that defendant had told him he had a live frog in his stomach. The fee was 2*s.* 6*d.* for the diagnosis, and 3*s.* 9*d.* for medicine. Defendant was committed for trial.

A BUSINESS-PURCHASE DISPUTE came before the Chief Justice (Sir J. H. de Villiers) at the Supreme Court, Cape Town, on June 8. It was the case of Smiles v. Freidberg, Cohen & Co.—Mr. Robert Smiles, chemist, Mowbray, being the plaintiff. In his declaration he stated that on February 16, 1903, he sold to defendants the aerated-water business which he had established at Mowbray, the purchase-price being 250*l.* for goodwill, and the plant, stock, buildings, &c., at valuation. They were to pay 600*l.* on taking possession, and the balance in half-yearly instalments of not less than 150*l.* each, with 6 per cent. interest. Various conditions were attached, but the whole matter on the plaintiff's side was summed up in his claim, viz.:

(a) An order on the defendants to execute a bond and lease, which the plaintiff had tendered; (b) payment of 300*l.* with interest on 1,528*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* from February 16, 1903, or, in the alternative, an order for the cancellation of the sale, and payment by the defendants of the sum of 600*l.* as damages for breach of contract; (c) payment of 5*l.* 5*s.* half-share of the rent or expense of a telephone; (d) payment of 8*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, the price or value of citric acid purchased or taken over by the defendants; (e) interest *a tempore moræ*; (f) alternative relief; (g) costs of suit.

The defendants, in their reply, admitted that plaintiff had valued the stock, &c., at 2,128*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*; but denied that this was fair or reasonable, and submitted themselves to the Court to have it valued. In his evidence Mr. Smiles stated that he made 450*l.* a year from the business when he had it, the audited profits being 27½ per cent., and the capital was 3,000*l.* From the sale of cordials he made 225*l.* a year. He was prepared to reduce the claim from 2,128*l.* to 2,000*l.* Mr. Morris Maskew, one of the defendants, stated in evidence that the stock-list and the stock did not agree in certain particulars—*e.g.*, 1,250 dozen bottles were in the list, but only 242 dozen in stock. The Chief Justice decided for the plaintiff, and ordered payment by the defendants of 300*l.*, with interest on 1,400*l.* from February 16, 1903. Failing compliance by the defendants with order "A" within one month from date, the sale to be cancelled, and all articles included in the sale returned to plaintiff. Costs to be paid by the defendants.

Natal.

MR. JOHN HENRY READ has been admitted to practise as a chemist and druggist in the Colony of Natal.

NATIVE HERBS.—At the Durban Circuit of the Native High Court, Maxaka, a native, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour for culpable homicide. He had given his brother some medicine prepared from native herbs, with fatal results. No clue to the kind of plant, however, could be traced, nor could death be attributed to any special group of poisons.

MAIL-BOATS IN PORT.—The Colonial Secretary (Mr. J. G. Maydon) made an interesting statement in the Natal House of Assembly on June 10, when he informed members that, after considerable correspondence with the Union Castle Company in London, the mail-boats would be allowed to come inside the harbour at Durban. The first boat to come inside would be the *Armada Castle*, due about the end of June. This is the largest ship that has ever crossed the bar at this port. The impetus that will be given to local business will be considerable, for many people will come down from the Rand to board the steamer, instead of travelling to Cape Town, as heretofore.

SOUTH AFRICAN SPONGES.—Dr. Ansel Schultz, a well-known medical practitioner in the Transvaal and Natal, took a trip up the east coast some months ago to investigate certain districts known to have sponge-growing formations, with the result that a company has been formed to exploit the areas. The first general meeting of the company, named "Trepang (Limited)," was held in Durban in the week which ended on June 11. A considerable quantity of sponge in the raw state has been forwarded to London for inspection. I have seen samples of the sponge (writes our Natal correspondent), both in the raw and the purified state, and consider that there will be no difficulty in disposing of the "find."

East Indian News.

EXPANSION.—Messrs. Thomson & Taylor, chemists, Bombay and Poona, are opening another branch establishment at Kirkee, where there has hitherto been no chemist, and owing to the fact that so many Europeans live there, and many more will also when the Bombay Arsenal is removed, a chemist is badly needed. The business will be under the control of Mr. R. Dalton, a chemist well known in Poona and Bombay.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES.—In the House of Lords recently Lord Portsmouth brought a strong indictment against the Ceylon Crown Agents with regard to hospital supplies. In commenting on the subject the "Times of Ceylon" states that the Medical Department of Ceylon have made representations to the local Government, complaining not only of the excessive cost of hospital supplies when obtained from the Crown Agents, but also of the quality of the goods. The Government of India and the provincial Governments of Madras and Bombay do not employ Crown Agents to purchase their drugs and medicines, but obtain them by local tender from such firms as Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. Ceylon representatives of the firm named have often tried to secure orders for the supply of drugs and medicines to the Ceylon Government, but in vain—the order goes to the Colonial Stores, and is sent home to be executed by the Crown Agents. The result has been that local importers of drugs have often had to go to the rescue when Government stores ran short, and often supplies have had to be obtained in Colombo pending shipments by the Crown Agents. On such occasions, according to the "Times," the local Government have found that they are supplied with goods of a better quality and at a lower cost than those supplied by the Crown Agents. The local Importers' Association complain that they are given no chance whatever. Government stores of all kinds are brought into the island duty-free, and in spite of all these advantages the supplies cannot compare with those obtainable in Ceylon. It was in order to rectify this state of things that Lord Portsmouth drew attention to the subject, and it is hoped that good may result and local enterprise may be encouraged.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THERE was a good deal of business at the meeting of the Council on July 6, but the President—Mr. R. A. Robinson—got through the work smartly by keeping members to the point in the discussions that arose. The President, Mr. Atkins, and Mr. Hills made appropriate references to the death of Mr. Elias Bremridge, the former Secretary of the Society, and Mr. Richard Bremridge fittingly acknowledged the appreciative remarks made about his father. In the report of the Library Committee the illness of Mr. E. M. Holmes, the curator, was referred to. Mr. Holmes has undergone a severe surgical operation, but is happily making a complete recovery. An interesting report from the new Examination and Education Committee dealt with several remits from the Council. The committee favour an amendment of the by-laws in the direction of greater elasticity as regards special subjects in the Preliminary examination, but suggestions in regard to alterations in this examination from the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association and Mr. T. S. Barrie were not favourably reported upon. The Benevolent Fund made six grants, amounting to 76/. The President was authorised to confer with the President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in regard to paying the Conference an honorarium for the "Formulary," the President remarking that the matter would be easily adjusted. Mr. Glyn-Jones said the motion in which this was proposed did not bind the Society to publish the "Formulary" or to carry on the work hitherto done by the Conference. A short report was presented by the Dispensers Committee, from which it appears that Army compounders who were out in South Africa during the war are to be interviewed as to dispensing in the Army. Mr. Campkin suggested that the names of the institutions in which qualified dispensers are not employed be published, and this is to be considered by the committee. Mr. Hagon drew attention to the use of the letters M.P.S. by chemists who have ceased to be members of the Society, and the Secretary is to make a note of the fact when writing for the return of membership certificates. Mr. Hagon also drew attention to the action of the General Medical Council in writing to the Privy Council in regard to the use of dental titles by limited companies. The question as to whether the Pharmaceutical Society should write in a like strain about pharmaceutical titles is to be considered by the Law Committee. The Jacob Bell scholarships were awarded to Mr. Edwin Longstaff Watson and Mr. Charles Gilling, and the Manchester exhibition to Mr. Caleb Levi. An important letter was received from the Chairman of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council regarding the appointment of a committee of reference to deal with questions bearing on the improvements of pharmacopœial pharmacy, towards the expenses of which the General Medical Council propose to allocate the sum of 100/. The General Purposes Committee, on the suggestion of Mr. Hills, are to consider the question. The President reported that he had inquired of Lord Londonderry as to the possibility of the introduction of the Government Poison Bill, and had been informed that it will be impossible to proceed with the Bill this Session. The President seems also to have established good relations with the Privy Council, and has been assured that the Council have no desire to do anything detrimental to the Pharmaceutical Society.

At the meeting there were present the President (Mr. R. A. Robinson), Vice-President (Mr. J. Rymer Young), Treasurer (Mr. Walter Hills), and Messrs. Atkins, Campkin, Carteighe, Cooper, Cross, Currie, Gibson, Gifford, Glyn-Jones, Hagon, Harrington, Harrison, News-holme, Southall, Symes, and Wootton.

THE LATE MR. ELIAS BREMRIDGE.

The minutes of the previous meetings having been approved of, the PRESIDENT alluded to the death of Mr. Elias Bremridge, the respected and tried former Secretary of the Society. He (the President) attended the funeral as a mark of respect, and had ordered that the offices of the Society be closed on the occasion, so as to give the officers the opportunity of attending the funeral should they so desire. He moved that the sympathies of the Society be recorded on the minutes.

Mr. ATKINS said he had enjoyed the friendship of the late Mr. Bremridge for forty years. His acquaintance dated from the early 'sixties of the last century. Mr. Bremridge seemed to him to have a very definite purpose in life, he had a keen judgment, a keen discrimination of character, and was unrelenting in his attention to the affairs of the Pharmaceutical Society. The Pharmaceutical Society was the one thought of Elias Bremridge's life and work. He (the speaker) remembered how that years ago Mr. Bremridge came across to him in the lecture-theatre and asked him to move the adoption of a report. It was rather trying to be called upon to speak extemporaneously on such a subject, but he remembered he was able to analyse and speak upon the report to such purpose that Mr. Bremridge pressed him to enter the ranks of the active workers of the Society. Mr. Bremridge seemed to possess the faculty of inducing men to come forward and work for the Society. He (the speaker) was struck with the fact that certain characteristics of a man make a deep impression on the retina; in Mr. Bremridge it was the twinkle of the eye and the sound of the voice. Then, again, the keen sympathy of Mr. Bremridge for young men was a noticeable faculty. He (the speaker) remembered giving a young man a note of introduction to Mr. Bremridge which led to employment in a well-known house, and has made that young man an honourable and loyal member of the Society ever since. The Society is losing its founders; the number is dwindling to a very few. Recently Nathaniel Smith and Barnard Proctor were taken away, and now it is Elias Bremridge.

Mr. WALTER HILLS said that when, twenty-three years ago, he was elected to the Council, Mr. Elias Bremridge was Secretary of the Society, but he had known him long previously on account of the connection of his late uncle with the Society. He (the speaker) was glad of this opportunity of attesting Mr. Bremridge's loyalty to the Society.

The motion was put, all standing, and the PRESIDENT conveyed it to Mr. Richard Bremridge, who thanked the Council for their high appreciation of his father's services.

A letter was read from Mrs. Waddington, thanking the Council for their sympathetic reference to the death of her husband.

HONORARY MEMBERS KNIGHTED.

The PRESIDENT drew attention to the fact that two of the honorary members of the Society, Dr. Stevenson and Professor Dewar, had received the honour of knighthood, and proposed that a letter of congratulation from the Society be sent to each of them.

This was unanimously agreed to.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

A number of persons were elected members or student-associates of the Society, and several were restored to their former place in the Society. Some chemists were also restored to the register.

At this stage Mr. Carteighe entered, looking much better for his holiday on the Continent, and the President congratulated him on his return and better health.

FINANCE.

The report on the Finance Committee was then considered. It showed the following balances:

| | £ | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------|-------|----|----|
| General Fund Account | 3,827 | 14 | 6 |
| Benevolent Fund Current Account... | 784 | 0 | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|-------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Donation Account | 245 | 13 | 6 |
| Orphan Fund | 69 | 8 | 1 |

and recommended for payment accounts amounting to 1,837l. 18s. 6d. made up as follows:

| | £ | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| On behalf of the "Journal" | 836 | 0 | 0 |
| School, &c. | 45 | 16 | 10 |
| House... .. | 45 | 0 | 8 |
| Law charges | 11 | 9 | 0 |
| Stationery, &c. | 43 | 11 | 7 |
| Salaries, &c. | 215 | 8 | 4 |
| Current Expenses | 600 | 0 | 0 |
| Museum and Library... .. | 14 | 11 | 5 |
| "Compendium" | 13 | 16 | 8 |
| Porters' uniforms | 12 | 4 | 0 |

MR. HARRINGTON, Chairman of the committee, proposed the adoption of the report, explaining that although there was a large balance on the General Fund account it would be required for the expenses of the next few months, when very little money came in.

The report was adopted.

LIBRARY REPORT.

The report of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee was next considered. This dealt with the Council prizes and other school matters, and mentioned how the premises vacated by the Secretary could best be used in the service of the Society. Alternate schemes for the placing of the "Journal" staff were considered, but it was finally recommended that the staff have the use of the ground floor. Mr. E. M. Holmes, the curator, has been operated upon by Mr. Harrison Cripps, and Mr. Hills (the Chairman of the committee), having seen Mr. Holmes since, reported that he is making good progress, but that it will be some time before he is out of the surgeon's hands. A grant was recommended to be made towards the expenses of the curator's illness.

Mr. GLYN-JONES, dealing with the question of housing the "Journal" staff, maintained that the scheme by which the second floor would be used was the better: it was a mistake to place the offices on different floors. If more room was required for other departments of the Society it rather altered the matter, but would not overcome the inconvenience to the "Journal" staff.

Mr. HILLS said the matter was threshed out in committee, but perhaps it was hardly wise for the Chairman to have given his reasons against the alternative scheme. (Laughter.)

The report was adopted.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

The report of the Benevolent Fund was considered in committee, after which

Mr. ATKINS moved the adoption of the report. He mentioned in the first place that the little girl Florence May Stevenson, on whose behalf votes were asked for the London Orphan Asylum, had been elected at the top of the poll. Thanks were especially due to the publicity which the case received from the present and past Vice-Presidents. There were many exceptional cases of interest before the committee. Of the nine cases considered, five were entertained and relieved. Through the death of four annuitants during the year the number is now reduced to thirty-four.

THE PRESIDENT, in putting the adoption of the report, mentioned that one grant of 15l., three of 13l., one of 12l., and one of 10l. were to be made.

The report was adopted.

The school professors were reappointed, and the report of the "Journal" Committee (upon which Mr. CARTEIGHE said he had no comments to make) was adopted.

THE "COMPENDIUM."

Mr. CARTEIGHE, as Chairman of the committee, reported that the question of offering the British Pharmaceutical Conference a sum of money for losses through the non-publication of the "Formulary" has been considered, and the committee feel that they cannot undertake to pay in the ordinary sense of the word, but suggest that an honorarium be offered, the matter being left to the President to arrange with the President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. Strictly (he added) the Conference have nothing to sell, but as a matter of courtesy it is

felt that some arrangements should be made. He proposed a resolution authorising the President to confer with the President of the B.P.C. and offer such an honorarium as may be proper.

Dr. SYMES said the resolution did not accord with Mr. Carteighe's speech, as he distinctly stated that the B.P.C. had nothing to sell.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: In strict law they have nothing to sell. We do not buy, but offer an honorarium.

Dr. SYMES: They have something to sell which the Council desires to acquire, but it does not matter how it is put as long as it is not stated that they make a claim whilst having no claim.

Mr. GLYN-JONES said the resolution practically pledged the Society to take over the "Formulary," and pointed out that the Council do not know what the "Compendium" is to contain. He did not see how the Council could pledge themselves to produce such a work as the "Formulary" in the future.

After remarks from the President and Mr. Hills the report was adopted.

EXAMINATION AND EDUCATION.

The report of the newly constituted Examination and Education Committee was next received. In considering the question as to whether Welsh is a "modern foreign language" the Committee suggested that at an early opportunity the by-laws be amended in the direction of greater elasticity as regards special subjects for the Preliminary examination. The Committee next dealt with the opinion of the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association that the abolition of the old Preliminary examination has accentuated the difficulty of procuring apprentices, and the suggestion that the examination should be resumed; also that, with a view to reducing the percentage of failures in the Minor examination, some of the oral subjects should be made into written examinations, and the candidate examined in practical work as at present. This, it is claimed, would act as a division of the Minor, and not require any Parliamentary sanction. The committee did not think the suggestions would tend to benefit the candidates, and that it is not expedient at the present time to give effect to them. Mr. T. S. Barrie (Glasgow) asked that the Educational Institute of Scotland be authorised to grant a Pharmaceutical Preliminary certificate similar to its Medical Preliminary certificate, which is now accepted by the Board of Examiners. Mr. Barrie's point is that the Medical Preliminary examination of the institute includes in the subject "English" the allied subjects of history and geography, so that a student who succeeds with English grammar, but fails to satisfy the examiners in history or geography, cannot pass in "English." He points out that the "English" of such examining bodies as the College of Preceptors does not include history or geography, but is recognised, nevertheless, in the process of registering pharmaceutical students. The Institute is willing to establish a pharmaceutical examination in English, leaving out the allied subjects above referred to, and Mr. Barrie desires that this should be officially accepted. After reviewing the history of the foregoing case, the committee reports that there appears to be no reason for setting up a second certificate in preliminary knowledge under the Educational Institute, and recommends that Mr. Barrie be informed that his application cannot be entertained.

A communication from the Board in Scotland, being a suggested joint report of the two Boards on "Preliminary or General Knowledge examination," and on "Major examination syllabus," was also before the committee. The London Board reported its views on the first question to the Council on August 6, 1902, and May 9, 1903. In regard to the Major examination and the suggested readjustment of the syllabus, the London Board is not prepared to concur in the proposed joint report, but agrees to that portion of it which embodies the Board's resolution of April, 1903, on the subject. The committee deferred further consideration of this remit pending readjustment of those matters upon which the two Boards are not yet agreed.

Dr. SYMES said he hardly endorsed the answer to the Aberdeen Association, especially if the proposals would

tend to divide the Minor examination. He thought Mr. Barrie's request was reasonable so long as the Society's standard was maintained.

The report was adopted.

Dr. SYMES asked whether, in revising the list of examinations accepted by the Society for the Preliminary, the name of the Liverpool University Matriculation would be inserted.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: That will be done as a matter of course, as it is only the case of one university being broken into three.

Dr. SYMES: I ask because the question has actually been raised.

Mr. CARTEIGHE then called special attention to the note by the committee as to making the by-laws about the Preliminary examination more elastic, which would meet many of the present difficulties.

THE DISPENSERS' COMMITTEE.

Mr. CROSS, as Chairman of this committee, said that much information had been gathered as to the dispensing carried on in public institutions, and it is proposed to obtain information as to dispensing in the Army. For this purpose Army compounders who served in South Africa are to be interviewed. The Dispensers' Association are also to be invited to co-operate with the committee on some of the questions raised.

Mr. HILLS asked if he was a member of the committee.

The PRESIDENT: Yes.

Mr. CAMPKIN said it had been reported that most of the dispensing in public institutions is in the hands of qualified men; it would be instructive to publish the complete list. It is very desirable that the haphazard system of allowing the dispensing to be done by anyone should be changed. It would be instructive if the names of the institutions employing competent dispensers were published.

Mr. CROSS said he would consider the point.

EXAMINER FOR SCOTLAND.

A letter from the Assistant-Secretary of the North British Branch was read, stating that as Professor Bower had an engagement at the St. Louis Exhibition he would be unable to act as examiner at the forthcoming examinations in Scotland. It was suggested that Professor Traill, Aberdeen University, be appointed to assist the Board.

This was agreed to.

M.P.S.

Mr. HAGON called attention to the continued use of the letters "M.P.S." by chemists who have lapsed from membership of the Society. He thought that a letter should be sent reminding such chemists that the right to use these letters lapses with the discontinuance of the subscription.

The PRESIDENT said Mr. Hagon's purpose would be gained if the Secretary's attention is called to the matter. He would no doubt add suitable wording to the letter asking for the return of the membership certificate.

The SECRETARY said he hoped it would not be made a condition that he add the words in every case. It would be somewhat unfortunate to use in every case what looked like a threat.

The PRESIDENT: I take it that the Secretary will be requested to use his discretion.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: The wording should refer not only to the letters "M.P.S.," but to any other rights which subscribers possess.

COMPANY-PHARMACY.

Mr. HAGON also referred to the action of the General Medical Council in writing to the Lord President of the Privy Council, calling attention to the use by limited companies of dental titles. A similar letter should, he thought, be sent by the Pharmaceutical Society in reference to pharmacy titles. The plan would be to urge on the Privy Council that any provision made on the subject of the G.M.C.'s letter be extended to prevent the use of the term "chemist and druggist," or any other similar term, in connection with a business that would lead the public to consider that it was conducted by a qualified chemist when such was not the case.

Mr. GIFFORD seconded the resolution, but

The PRESIDENT said perhaps the Council would prefer to have seen the whole of the motion on the agenda before deciding the point.

Mr. NEWSHOLME said it was advisable to consider the matter, and he moved, as an amendment, that the consideration of the motion be adjourned to the next meeting of the Council.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: Why not send it to a Committee?

Mr. HAGON: It is a matter of urgency.

Mr. HARRINGTON seconded the amendment, but

Mr. HARRISON suggested that perhaps the proposer of the amendment would consent to sending the motion to the Law Committee. It was a question whether the present is the time to send such a letter to the Privy Council, seeing that the Society has a Bill before Parliament dealing with the subject in another way.

Mr. NEWSHOLME withdrew his amendment in favour of the one proposed by Mr. Harrison, and

Mr. WOOTTON, in seconding this, said there was considerable differences between the Dental and Pharmacy Acts, and the same treatment might not apply. He saw no objection to sending a letter, but thought the matter should first be discussed to see that the course proposed did not interfere or supersede the Bill already before the House.

Mr. CAMPKIN said all were agreed on the principle enunciated, and if there is no prospect of immediate legislation no harm would be done by sending the resolution to a committee. If, however, it was a matter of urgency, he was inclined to support Mr. Hagon. Perhaps the President would inform the Council of the progress of the Pharmacy Bill.

The PRESIDENT: Yes, at a later stage.

Mr. Harrison's amendment was then put and carried, the matter being referred to the Parliamentary Committee for consideration.

DIVISIONAL SECRETARIES.

Mr. Marmaduke Firth was appointed Divisional Secretary for Bradford (Central), in place of the late Mr. Waddington, and Mr. W. S. Taylor was appointed for Kintore.

SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS.

The report of the examiners appointed to conduct the examinations for the Jacob Bell and Manchester scholarships was received, and the recommendations adopted. For the Jacob Bell scholarships there were sixteen candidates, and Edwin Longstaff Watson and Charles Gilling were awarded the scholarships. For the Manchester scholarship Caleb Levi obtained the highest number of marks, and was awarded the scholarship.

The recommendations were approved of, and the examiners were thanked for their services.

THE BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA.

The following letter from Dr. Macalister, the Chairman of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council, was next read:—

The Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council has for some time been considering in what manner the various inquiries which are still necessary in connection with the next revision of the British Pharmacopœia may best be organised. At recent meetings it has had before it certain important suggestions submitted in a letter to myself as Chairman by Mr. Walter Hills, and supported in principle by Dr. Inglis Clark and Mr. Beggs, the representatives of Scotland and Ireland on the Pharmacopœia Conference. After full discussion of the subject the Committee has unanimously resolved—

1. That the Committee proposes, with a view to the revision of the Pharmacopœia, to institute Committees of Reference in Pharmacy, Chemistry, Botany, &c., to which questions relating to their several departments may be referred for investigation and report.

2. That as regards the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy, the Councils of the Pharmaceutical Societies of Great Britain and of Ireland be invited to nominate a number of expert pharmacists to deal with questions bearing on the improvement of Pharmacopœial Pharmacy, and that a sum not exceeding 100*l.* a year be assigned towards meeting the expenses (secretarial and other) of this Committee.

3. That the Pharmacopœia Committee, to which the preparation of the Pharmacopœia has been entrusted, reserves its freedom as to the adoption or otherwise of the reports and proposals of the several Committees of Reference.

In accordance with the second of these resolutions I now desire officially to invite your Council, in co-operation with the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, to assist us by nominating expert pharmacists to constitute the proposed Committee of Reference in Pharmacy.

I may add by way of explanation that at least in the first instance—the number of those nominated need not be large, as it is contemplated that other members may from time to time be nominated should occasion arise. Our view, further, is that, while each member should be prepared to initiate or to conduct such actual pharmaceutical researches as are necessary in the branch or branches with which he is most conversant, his results should be submitted for verification and endorsement to the Committee of Reference as a body. In this way the reports and proposals ultimately transmitted to the Pharmacopœia Committee would be made on the responsibility of the whole Committee of Reference. It is further considered desirable that such reports and proposals when presented should, in general, be published at the instance of the Pharmacopœia Committee in the pharmaceutical and other journals, in order that, before coming to a final decision as to their adoption, the committee may have the advantage of considering any public criticism or discussion to which they may give rise.

I have addressed a letter, in similar terms to the present, to the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, with whom you will no doubt wish to communicate on the subject.

Trusting that in the public interest you will be disposed to give favourable consideration to the invitation which I address to you on behalf of my committee.

Mr. HILLS moved a resolution that the letter be referred to the General Purposes Committee for consideration. He trusted the proposals would meet with the sympathetic consideration not only of the Council but of pharmacists generally, especially those who are in a position to render assistance. Mr. Hills then proceeded to trace the history of the employment of pharmacists in the compilation of the Pharmacopœia. It must not be lost sight of that the General Medical Council are entrusted with the duty of preparing the Pharmacopœia by the Medical Act of 1858. It is a matter of regret that in 1858 it was not possible to provide for the co-operation of medical men and pharmacists, and so bring the preparation of the British Pharmacopœia into line with those of all other civilised countries. This is especially the case now that not only is the Pharmacopœia a guide to medical men, but it is being taken as a presumptive standard for articles mentioned therein. Till the law is altered his advice was that pharmacists should continue to give assistance in the preparation of the Pharmacopœia. Pharmacists have always rendered loyal and indispensable help in the production of the Pharmacopœias published by the General Medical Council. In the 1867 edition Redwood and Warrington were employed; in 1885, Redwood, Bentley, and Atfield; and in 1890 and 1898 committees of the Pharmaceutical Society assisted. There has always been much unofficial help from pharmacists as well. He considered that the committee which did much work on the 1898 Pharmacopœia were hampered a good deal by inability to get into direct communication with the General Medical Council, and after the publication of that Pharmacopœia a different arrangement was suggested, which resulted in the Pharmacopœial Conference. This, however, has not worked entirely satisfactorily, and hence he (the speaker) wrote to the Chairman of the Pharmacopœia Committee, making certain suggestions, to which the letter now before the Council was the answer. It would be out of place to discuss the letters at this stage, but he would like to point out that the G.M.C. must be the ultimate authority under the present conditions, and that they are dependent to a certain extent on experts in pharmacy, chemistry, and botany. The term "pharmacopœial pharmacy" used in the letter has a wide meaning, and includes almost every statement in the B.P., so that the Committee of Reference will be able to give their opinion on almost any statement in the book. Such a question as deciding the limits of purity in articles of the materia medica could be considered by the committee. It is desirable that the committee should get to work as soon as possible. As to the number on the committee, he was not prepared to discuss that, but would appoint the members altogether irrespective of nationality. The power and ability to do original

work, possibly at the worker's own expense, would determine the choice. There might possibly be a recognition of his work in the preface of the next B.P. Most of the points would be settled by correspondence, for which purpose the selection of the paid Secretary was an important one. A secretary should have acquaintance with other Pharmacopœias and modern languages, and should possess the ability to sift the information obtained. The greater part of the grant would be allowed to the Secretary. These were the ideas on the subject which had been running in his mind, and from conversation he had had with Mr. Beggs, who represented the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland on the Pharmacopœia Conference, he had reason to think that he was in general sympathy with the proposed scheme.

Dr. SYMES said he had always taken it that the General Medical Council had some sympathy with the claims of pharmacists to be constituted members of the Pharmacopœia Committee, and had hoped that the wishes of pharmacists in this direction would be realised when an opportunity occurred. The present proposals, however, show that pharmacists must not expect much sympathy from the G.M.C. It is made quite clear that the G.M.C. intend to control the publication of the Pharmacopœia, and the most that pharmacists can hope to do is to assist. There was one wise suggestion in the letter—that which proposed to place the reports and proposals before the public for criticism and discussion before final adoption. This was a step in the right direction.

It was agreed to send the letter to the General Purposes Committee for discussion.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Privy Council wrote approving of the appointment of Dr. A. W. Crossley as an examiner.

Mr. Hill, the Assistant-Secretary in Scotland, wrote giving the results of the recent election of the Scotch Executive.

The Pharmaceutical Society of the Orange River Colony wrote thanking the Society for a copy of the Calendar and Register, and for the good wishes expressed in the covering letter. The letter concluded with an expression of the great interest taken in the Orange River Colony in pharmaceutical matters at home, and hoping that the Pharmaceutical Society would be able to get the Pharmacy Bill through Parliament.

THE GOVERNMENT POISON BILL.

The PRESIDENT said he had been in communication with the Lord President of the Privy Council as to when the Government proposed to introduce their Poison Bill. A reply was received from Lord Londonderry dated July 4, as follows:

Lord Londonderry desires to say that there is so much business before Parliament that he fears it will be impossible to proceed with the Poison Bill this session.

The President, continuing, said he had been assured that the Privy Council have no desire to do anything against the interests of the Pharmaceutical Society, and Lord Londonderry assured him that he was most sympathetic to the Society.

THE PHARMACY BILL.

Mr. CAMPKIN asked as to the present position of the Pharmacy Bill. Was there any possibility of the measure being proceeded with this year or next? The President, from his influential position, might be able to point out to the Prime Minister that chemists "seek no geldfields or territory," but simple justice.

The PRESIDENT said he had no special knowledge on the prospects of the Pharmacy Bill. He knew no more on the matter than any other member of the Council. He, however, did not hesitate to say that there is very little hope—in fact, there is no hope—of the Pharmacy Bill being reached in the present Session.

Dr. Crossley, the new examiner, has consented to address the students at the opening of the School session on October 3.

Medical certificates that three candidates were unable to be present at the examinations now being held were accepted as valid excuses for absence.

This ended the public business, see, however, the next page.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

The report of this committee was discussed after the public business, but has since been communicated to us by the Secretary. Mr. Wootton was appointed Chairman, and the committee considered the advisability of moving for an official return of the companies registered to carry on the business of chemists and druggists. The committee also had before it letters received from the Assistant-Secretary in Scotland conveying a resolution of the Executive on this subject. After consideration the committee arrived at the conclusion that it was not advisable to move for a return such as that suggested. A letter from the Assistant-Secretary in Scotland conveying a resolution passed at a private conference of members of the Society, held in Edinburgh on April 22, was also considered. The resolution urged the Council carefully to watch the Government Poisons Bill when it is introduced into the House of Lords, and also suggested that the Executive might consider the propriety of inviting the directors of the Scottish Chambers of Agriculture to formulate any objection they may have to the Pharmacy Bill. The committee in regard to this resolution was of opinion that the Council must await the introduction of the Poisons Bill into the House of Lords before taking any steps in regard thereto. The committee had under its consideration a second resolution passed at the private conference of members of the Society alluded to above. In this resolution the Council was asked to consider the concession made by Somerset House in favour of persons who have served an apprenticeship, and a similar concession made in favour of certain limited companies, and urged that the statutory rights of chemists and druggists as defined in the Medicine-stamp Acts should be safeguarded. The committee recommended that a reply be sent to the effect that a deputation of the Council has already been to Somerset House in regard to these matters, and had laid before the Board of Inland Revenue the views referred to in the foregoing resolution.

The report and recommendation of the committee were accepted by the Council.

Reviews.

The Pocket Companion to the British Pharmacopœia; comparing the strength of its various preparations with those of the United States and other foreign Pharmacopœias. To which are added not official preparations and practical hints on prescribing. By PETER WYATT SQUIRE. 6s. x 4s. Pp. xvi + 766. 7s. 6d. net. London: J. & A. Churchill.

WE referred in the *C. & D.*, May 21, page 309, to the forthcoming publication of this book, and were able to give an idea of the scope of the work, and also a specimen page. This week the book was published, and is now obtainable through any bookseller. The finished work is in every way up to anticipations. Briefly we will indicate the arrangement of the contents. First, particulars are given of the weights and measures, a list of metric equivalents being a useful feature for checking doses. Thermometer-equivalents, an alcohol-table, and atomic weights are the other contents of this first part. Next follows the *materia medica*, with compounds and preparations from Absinthium to Zingiber, this occupying 656 pages of the work. Notes on therapeutic agents of microbial origin (serums and vaccines), a classified list of the spas of Europe, therapeutical classification of remedies, list of remedies employed in special ailments, and a general index in which official and non-official remedies are distinguished, are the other contents. In regard to the arrangement of the *materia-medica* section a classified method has been introduced which should be useful in practice. For instance, under Tannic Acid will be found information about unofficial preparations such as crayons, compound suppositories, tannin lotion and ointment, and tannic wool, and also the characteristics, uses, and doses of tannalbin, honthinn, glutanol, tannigen, tannoform, tanocol, and tannone. Under Formic Aldehyde (to take a non-official drug) the characters of formaldehyde solution as given in the German Pharmacopœia are stated, and the medicinal

properties are emphasised by references to medical literature on the subject. "Formic aldehyde as a preservative of foods" is the next paragraph, then follows "Formic aldehyde as a disinfectant," and the derivatives of formaldehyde, such as paraform, hexamethylenetetramine (aminoform, cystamine, cystogen and urotropine), amyloform, dextroform, glutol, helmitel, citarin, uresin, chinotropine, igazol, and lysoform. The prescribing notes are an excellent feature of the book. As an example we quote what is said about gum acacia:

It is chiefly used in the form of mucilage in cough linctuses and lozenges and to render oils, &c., emulsive with aqueous fluids. In an 8-oz. mixture 3 dr. of mucilage of gum acacia is chiefly required for 1 oz. of oils or resinous tinctures, and 10 dr. for 1 oz. of balsam of copaiba. The mucilage should be put into a mortar and the oil added by degrees with constant trituration until an emulsion is formed, then the water or other aqueous fluid can be added by degrees. Resinous tinctures should be added to the mucilage which has been first diluted with twice its volume of water, but fixed and volatile oils are best added to the undiluted mucilage. It is impossible to make a nice emulsion with oil of male fern unless the mucilage be quite fresh; in such case it is better to make the mucilage at the time by rubbing 2 of powdered gum with 3 of water. Another method which gives good results with fixed oils is to replace the mucilage by half its weight of powdered gum acacia, rub the oil with the powder, then add all at once water equal to double the weight of the powder, and rub till an emulsion is formed; now add by degrees the remainder of any aqueous liquid ordered in the prescription. Resin of copaiba makes a nice emulsion with powdered gum and water; the resin is liquefied in a warm mortar, the powdered gum mixed with it, and then the water added as in the last instance. Mucilage is used to suspend insoluble powders in mixtures, but in some cases (bismuth salts, for instance) tragacanth answers better. It used to be employed for making powders into pills, but they soon become hard, and it is now replaced by "dispensing-syrup," glucose, "diluted glucose," or glycerin of tragacanth.

This will be recognised as an able *résumé* of the pharmaceutical uses of acacia instructive both to medical men and dispensers. The information is well up to date, radium being included, and the abstracts from medical literature bringing the subject up to the last two or three weeks. Dr. R. Tanner Hewlett has written the section on serums and vaccines, and Mr. C. M. Caines (whose work on solubilities is known to *C. & D.* readers) has assisted Mr. Squire in preparing the abstracts of medical and pharmaceutical literature. The "Pocket Companion" seems to us destined to enjoy a popularity equal to or greater than that of the mother volume (Squire's "Companion"), and is an interesting example of forward development in a well-known work of reference.

The Medical Annual, 1904. (Twenty-second year.) 8vo. Pp. lxxx+840. 7s. 6d. net and Stereoscope 2s. extra. Bristol: John Wright & Co.

THIS excellent Annual well maintains its high repute as a reference-book. Nothing in medical literature quite touches it, since it is characteristic of brevity, solid fact, and well-digested opinion, when that element intrudes upon records of experience. It may be remembered that medical and surgical specialists have charge of the sections in which they are adepts, and in each of these they cream the literature of the year. In this volume they also review it, and most informing and interesting little essays are the result. The Annual is well illustrated, the coloured plates being particularly valuable. For the first time there is introduced a series of stereograms. These illustrate the surgical anatomy of the ear, and a stereoscope is supplied with the book to view the pictures. The idea is novel, and deserves further extension.

Radio-Activity: An Elementary Treatise, from the Stand-point of the Disintegration Theory. By FREDERICK SODDY, M.A., Lecturer on Physical Chemistry and Radio-activity in the University of Glasgow. 214 pages. 6s. 6d. net. (London, 1904: "The Electrician" Printing and Publishing Company, Limited.)

In this volume Mr. Soddy gives a connected account of the remarkable series of investigations which have followed M. Becquerel's discovery in 1896 of radio-activity, and of

the theory as to the cause and nature of this property. According to this, the disintegration, theory, the elements exhibiting radio-activity are in the process of evolution into lighter and more stable forms, and the radiations spontaneously emitted are due to the incessant flight, radially from the substance, of a swarm of light fragments of the original atoms, expelled in the course of their explosive disintegration. Mr. Soddy claims that radio-activity has passed from the position of a descriptive to that of an independent philosophical science, based upon principles, only the germ of which is to be found in physics and chemistry as they were understood before its coming. If this theory be correct, it must effect, sooner or later, a revolution in astronomy and cosmology. Whether the theory will stand the test of time it is of course impossible to say, but the readers of this volume need not rush to the conclusion that the last word has been spoken. It is significant that Mr. Soddy does not once refer to Mendeléeff's or Kelvin's views, though these great authorities are well known to be quite opposed to the disintegration theory.

Guide to the Analysis of Potable Spirits. By S. ARCHIBALD VASEY, F.I.C., F.C.S. Pp. 87. Price 3s. 6d. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox.

THIS little book should prove useful to public analysts and others who have occasion to report on samples of brandy, whisky, rum and other spirits. It gives minute details of the methods of brandy-analysis which have been used for the last ten years in the Paris Municipal Laboratory. These methods are the most satisfactory yet devised for the determination of the various groups of complex by-products which give the distinguishing flavour and properties to potable spirits. While not giving figures of absolute accuracy, the methods serve to detect gross adulteration, and tables showing the result of analyses of average samples are given in a useful form. The author has had considerable experience in the analysis of these spirits, as "special commissioner" on brandy for the "Lancet." The book is the only one of its kind published in English, and is written in a concise yet complete form, embodying the chief features of MM. Girard and Cumiasses' "Manuel Pratique de l'Analyse des Alcools et des Spiritueux" to which book the author acknowledges his indebtedness.

After Many Years.

THE following circular letter was issued from Charterhouse Square, London, E.C., on July 1:

SIR.—We beg to inform you that the business hitherto carried on by us has now been converted into a private Company under the style of "Francis Newbery & Sons, Limited." This step has been taken for purely family reasons, and it is not proposed to make any other alteration in the manner in which the business will be carried on.

The Managing Directors will be the former partners, Messrs. Arthur Le Blanc Newbery and Lionel Newbery. Mr. Edward Pickering, who has long been associated with the firm, being also a Director and acting as Secretary.

Trusting that the cordial relations which have hitherto existed between us will continue,

Yours faithfully,

F. NEWBERY & SONS.

This interesting conversion happens just 158 years after Mr. John Newbery, the founder of the business, came from Reading to make his London branch his sole place of business. We have on several occasions during the past thirty years related the history of the firm, but we may again give some of the leading facts concerning it. In chronological order these may be put as follows:

1746.—John Newbery settled in London at the corner of St. Paul's Churchyard and Ludgate Hill, as a publisher and patent-medicine vendor. In February John Newbery and Dr. James entered into a contract in regard to the sale of the famous Fever-powder.

1767.—John Newbery died, and his son Francis (born 1743) left Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge, and the prospect of practising as a physician, to continue his father's business.

1770 (about).—Francis Newbery removed the warehouse from the corner of Ludgate Hill to the north side of St. Paul's Churchyard, where the Religious Tract Society now are.

1778.—Francis Newbery built a fine warehouse, with residence, on No. 45 St. Paul's Churchyard (east side, close to where Singer's sewing-machine office now is). Hither he removed his business and family (staff also, no doubt) early in 1779, Dr. Samuel Johnson being present at the house-warming.

1795.—Francis Newbery was appointed High Sheriff of Sussex. About this time a branch was established in Dublin in charge of his younger son Thomas, but it was early abandoned.

1813.—Francis Newbery died, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Colonel John Newbery, of the Sussex Militia and the General Post Office (his brother-in-law, Sir Francis Freeling, was Secretary to the G.P.O.).

1854.—Colonel Newbery died, and his sons, Mr. A. Le Blanc Newbery and Mr. Lionel Newbery, became sole proprietors of the business.

1865.—Mr. Edward Pickering entered the firm's employ.

1869.—The business was removed from No. 45 St. Paul's Churchyard to premises double the size next door.

1872.—A removal to Newgate Street was made in this year.

1880.—The premises in King Edward Street, Newgate Street, were now occupied.

1899.—The firm secured a palatial and self-contained house at the corner of Charterhouse Square and Charterhouse Street.

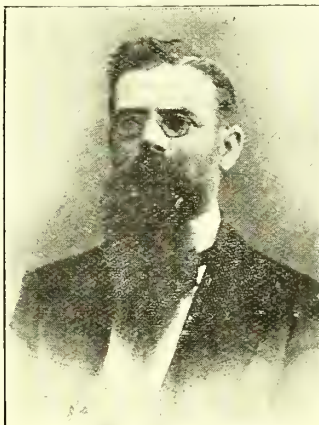
1904.—The firm is converted into a limited-liability company, with a capital of 25,000l.

The foregoing is a careful collation of the leading facts in the history of a business which is unique in this trade as remaining in the same family for nearly 160 years, and only four generations of the family having been connected with it as principals (but a fifth is on the directorate). We add to this barebones narrative portraits of the directors of the new company named in their circular.

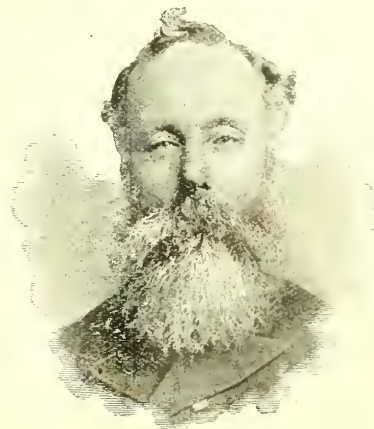
It is of interest to note that all these gentlemen have travelled well in the interests of the business. Nowadays this duty falls chiefly to Mr. Pickering, who is a polyglot.



MR. LIONEL NEWBERY.



MR. E. PICKERING.



MR. A. LE BLANC NEWBERY.

Births.

LEEFE.—At West Street, Wilton, Wilts, on June 6, the wife of Bernard W. Leefe, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

MUNRO.—At Stewart Place, Lochee, on July 4, the wife of Neil George Munro, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

Marriages.

FORSYTH—GILLIES.—At Durban, on June 27, by the Rev. Jas. J. Johnstone, Addington Presbyterian Church, Durban, Richard Patterson Forsyth, chemist and druggist, Newcastle, Natal, to Isabella Gillies, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Turnbull Gillies, of Swinewood Mill, Berwickshire.

LOMAX—DODD.—At St. Cuthbert's Church, Molmo, Cape Colony, on May 5, by the Rev. A. Lomax, rector of Steynsburg and rural dean of Cradock (father of the bridegroom), assisted by the Rev. Douglas Dodd, rector of Molteno (father of the bride), Ambrose Lomax, dispensing chemist, Molteno, to Ellen Augusta Dodd.

Deaths.

DRAPER.—On June 25, Mr. Hy. Foulger Draper, chemist and druggist, of Chippenham, aged sixty-four. Mr. Draper went to Chippenham more than thirty years ago, and, with the late Mr. Warry, carried on the business in High Street now conducted by Mr. Turpin.

GREENSILL.—On July 1, Mr. Frank Greensill, chemist and druggist, Douglas, Isle of Man, aged forty-one years. Deceased had been seriously ill for some time, and there were practically no hopes of recovery. Mr. Greensill carried on one of the oldest pharmacies in the Isle of Man. His name was well known to every tripper to the island as the maker and proprietor of Greensill's Mona Bouquet. Mr. Greensill was a bachelor.

Personalities.

MR. A. DELACRE, pharmacien, Brussels, has been spending this week in London.

MR. LEONARD RIPLEY, chemist and druggist, St. Leonards, has been elected a Councillor of the Borough of Hastings.

MR. D. R. MACKAY, senior Scottish representative of Messrs. Armour & Co. (Limited), sails by the s.s. *Columbia* for New York on July 9.

MR. B. C. ROBINSON, chemist and druggist, has resigned his appointment as assistant dispenser under the West Derby Board of Guardians, at the Walton Workhouse.

MR. JAMES MCKENZIE, of the Singapore Dispensary (Limited), has returned to this country for a few months' vacation, and expects to be in London towards the end of August. Letters to him addressed to the C. & D. office will be forwarded.

MR. GARNET WILLIAMS JAMES, son of Mr. John James, chemist and druggist, Camberwell, has taken the degree of B.A. (Oxon.) with honours in chemistry. Mr. James is a senior London County Council scholar and an exhibitor of Jesus College, Oxford.

MR. CHARLES R. J. GLOVER, Adelaide, S.A., is on a holiday visit to this country. He is a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, and was formerly a member of the Pharmacy Board. Mr. Glover can be addressed "care of" THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

MONDAY'S "Court Circular" from Buckingham Palace mentioned that when the King and Queen visited the Royal Academy to receive the picture of the Prince of Wales opening the first Parliament of the Australian Commonwealth, Professor Wyndham Dunstan was one of

the four who presented the picture. The others were the Colonial Secretary, the Marquis of Linlithgow, and Lord Tennyson. A quarter of a century ago Professor Dunstan was a pupil, with Professor Attfield, at the School of Pharmacy in Bloomsbury Square.

LONDON "doggy" chemists were well represented at the show of the Ladies' Kennel Association at the Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, last week. Mr. Cooper, of Balham, winning four firsts with his bulldog Criterion; Mr. Price Bond, of Merton, likewise securing five firsts and also championship with his collie Convallaria Majalis; and Mr. Jones (of Brickell & Jones, Brondesbury) two firsts, championship, and three-guinea special for best wire-haired fox terrier in the show with Quorn Riot.

Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

MR. H. E. CLEMENT, chemist, High Street, Hampton, has closed his branch business at 8 Park Terrace, Hampton Hill.

MR. J. S. FOSTER, pharmaceutical chemist, is shortly relinquishing the business at 107 King Street, Hammer-smith, W.

MR. HAROLD SMITH, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Mr. Harold Miller, 77 Bridge Street, Warrington.

MESSRS. H. LAMPLUGH (LIMITED), chemists, have acquired extensive premises at 58 Blackfriars Road, S.E.

MR. HENRY EATON, chemist and druggist, Hallaton, Uppingham, has bought Mr. Brice's business at 64 Blaby Road, South Wigston.

MR. A. KING, chemist and druggist, has bought the business of Mr. C. Garbett, pharmaceutical chemist, at Wigston Magna, Leicester.

MR. E. T. BLAKER, chemist and druggist, has bought the business at East Liss formerly belonging to Mr. F. R. Rump, chemist and druggist.

MR. GEORGE SAMPSON, chemist and druggist, Chesterfield, has just had a new shop-window put in, and has also had his premises fitted with the electric light.

MR. A. F. GOODE, pharmaceutical chemist, has purchased the business of Mr. W. A. Burnage, chemist and druggist, at 220 High Street, Erdington, Birmingham.

MR. A. IRVINE, of Kilburn, has purchased, through the agency of Mr. F. J. Brett, of Leicester, the business of the late Mr. A. Dyson, at 96 High Street, Grays, Essex.

MESSRS. GRISTOCK & Co., chemists, High Street, Marylebone, W., have transferred the High Street business to their other shop, 42 South Street, Manchester Square, W.

MR. C. BROOKS, chemist and druggist, late of San Remo and Monte Carlo, is opening a day-and-night pharmacy, on the Continental system, at 4 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.

MR. G. S. BOUTALL, pharmaceutical chemist, in consequence of the pending demolition of his premises, 52 Marchmont Street, Russell Square, W.C., has removed to No. 57 in the same thoroughfare.

MR. J. HILL, chemist and dentist, who has carried on business at Burn Road, West Hartlepool, for the past twenty years, has removed to more commodious and convenient premises at Shanton, West Hartlepool.

MESSRS. CLARKE & Co., chemists, Ewell Road, Surbiton Hill, Surrey, have closed their businesses at High Street, Kingston-on-Thames, and also at High Street, Teddington. Mr. Clarke having met with a serious motor-bicycle accident, he is unable to attend to business.

GOODNESS & Co. (LIMITED), of Leicester, have opened a warehouse at 112 Derby Road, Nottingham, for supplying the retail businesses carried on by Mr. F. W. Goodness, Leicester, Mr. C. J. Wathes, Long Eaton, and Messrs. Wathes and Jackson, Sandiacre and Draycott.

Trade Notes.

THE "TRAVELLING PARTNER," issued by Smith's Advertising Agency (100 Fleet Street, E.C.), is a nicely produced journal, and this month's issue is no exception in regard to the interesting matter it contains on the subject of advertising.

PRICE LISTS.—Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders & Kemp (Limited), Liverpool, send us the new issues of their catalogues of druggists' sundries and counter-specialities. The list of druggists' sundries includes abridged lists of packet-goods and shopfittings, the illustrations being published in a separate volume. The catalogue of counter-specialities runs to nearly 100 pages, and, being illustrated, gives a good idea of the style in which the articles are put up for sale. The lists are very well produced; and are obtainable on application by present or prospective customers of the company.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES.—We have had an opportunity of examining samples of calcium, sodium, and iron glycerophosphates manufactured by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C. These glycerophosphates are known as to the "Wellcome" brand, and are evidently manufactured with great care. The sodium salt is finely crystalline, readily soluble and dry, and should be convenient for the dispensing counter. The iron glycerophosphate is a scale preparation of a pale green colour, and dissolves quite easily in water. The calcium salt is in the form of a fine white powder. The three glycerophosphates are convenient to use in the preparation of a syrup of glycerophosphates. The dose of calcium and sodium salts is 2 to 5 gr., and that of the iron salt 3 to 6 gr.

HORSEY'S TOOTHBRUSH.—The Oriental Fibre Tooth Brush Company, Farnham, Surrey, are introducing a novelty in toothbrushes which bids fair to take the fancy of the general public. The brush is made of the fibre of Al-arak, a tree that grows in Arabia, the fibre being used by Mohammedans for cleansing their teeth before prayer.



As will be seen from the illustration, the apparatus consists of a holder in the end of which is placed a piece of the prepared fibre, which, being kept in place by a clip, is easily detached and replaced when worn. The brush is softened by immersion in water and the teeth are rubbed up and down. When not in use the brush is kept in a glass of water. The brush is known as "Dr. Horsey's Oriental Fibre Toothbrush," and sells at 1s. Boxes of one dozen brush-heads for replacing purposes sell at 1s. In use the brush is very convenient, and the shape is such that the interior surface of the teeth are as easily brushed as the outer surface—an advantage which will be appreciated.

BISHOP'S PROTECTED PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. Alfred Bishop (Limited), 48 Spelman Street, E., intimate that they have fixed the following prices for their specialities:

| | Wholesale Per dozen | Retail Per bottle |
|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | s. d. | s. d. |
| Varelettes for gout | 10 0 | 1 0 |
| | 18 0 | 2 0 |
| | 50 0 | 5 0 |
| Headache granulets | 10 6 | 1 1½ |
| | 9 6 | 1 0 |
| Maxils | 27 0 | 2 9 |
| Rudok | 45 0 | 4 6 |
| Rudok tablets | 27 0 | 2 9 |
| Tonules | 27 0 | 2 9 |

These prices are protected by the company.

A POISON-GIRDLE is the name which Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited), Birmingham, are applying to a spring-arm for holding poison-bottles on the shelf. The spring is sufficiently strong to offer resistance when

the bottle is taken from the shelf, and thus to remind the chemist that he is dealing with a poisonous substance. The arrangement is figured in our advertising columns.

ZEPTO SHOWCARD.—Messrs. T. Christy & Co., Old Swan Lane, Upper Thames St., E.C., are offering to chemists a beautifully designed showcard advertising the



"Zepto" tartar-remover. From the illustration herewith an idea can be got of the design, but not of the colouring. The lettering is in white and pink, and the blossom is executed in delicate shades of pink and green, the whole being encircled by a plain gold line. It is a card that could be exhibited in any pharmacy without sacrifice of dignity.

Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

SPIRITS FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Mr. MacVeagh drew an important statement from the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Wednesday, July 6, with regard to the taxation of spirits used for manufacturing purposes. The hon. member asked Mr. Austen Chamberlain whether he had yet formulated any experimental scheme for the production and sale of alcohol for manufacturing and industrial purposes; whether he was aware that alcohol could be manufactured at 4d. a gallon from such materials as bad potatoes and mildewed grain; whether his attention had been drawn to the extent of German trade in this respect; and whether he intended to allow such spirits to be blended in bonded warehouses and sold as pure whisky. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in reply said: I am not quite clear as to what the hon. member refers. I would, however, refer him to Section 8 of the Finance Act, 1902. I may at the same time mention that I am considering whether it would be advisable to alter the present law which prohibits the sale of methylated spirit by retailers in quantities of more than 1 gal. As regards the cost of certain forms of alcohol and its composition, and the extent of the German trade in such forms of alcohol, I have seen statements to the effect, more or less, of those made by the hon. member, but I have no official information on the subject.

SPIRITS USED FOR METHYLATION-PURPOSES.

Mr. William McKillop also asked the Chancellor a question on the same subject. He requested information as to the total quantity of spirit distilled in England during the year 1903, and how much was used for methylation, rectifying and compounding purposes; whether any English spirit was used as whisky in Customs warehouses in Leith, and, if so, what was the total quantity de-

spatched thereto from the distilleries in England; whether he had any official information showing the materials from which English spirit was usually distilled; and if any beet molasses from abroad was used in its manufacture. Mr. Chamberlain, replying, said: The total quantity of spirits distilled in England during the year ended March 31, 1904, was 11,694,851 proof gal. The quantity of home-made spirits used for methylation during the same period was 4,398,002 proof gals. I have no means of knowing the quantities used for rectifying and compounding. Of British spirits 33,300 proof gals. were despatched to Customs warehouses at Leith from the English distilleries during the twelve months ended June 30, 1904. The materials commonly used in the distillation of English spirit are malt, unmalted grain, molasses, sugar, glucose, and rice. No doubt beet molasses is used to some extent, but I have no means of knowing the quantities.

Mr. Kilbride asked if the right hon. gentleman could give the amount of such spirit blended in bond and sold as whisky.

The speaker said notice should be given of further questions.

Mr. Brand asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if methylated spirit, when imported from our Colonies, pays a duty of 11s. 4d. per proof gal., while methylated spirit produced at home pays no duty but receives a drawback of 4d. per proof gal.; and, if so, whether any alteration will be proposed in regard to these duties. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in reply, said if methylated spirit were imported from the Colonies it would pay a duty of 11s. 5d. per gal., but, as a matter of fact, there is none imported. Spirit used for methylation in this country is taken out of bond duty free, and no allowance is given except in case of exportation, when an allowance of 3d. per gal. on the quantity of spirit methylated is given in respect of the Excise restrictions on the manufacture of spirit.

PROVISION OF CALF-LYMPH.

The President of the Local Government Board, replying to Mr. Field on Tuesday, said the Government hire live calves for purposes of vaccinating for lymph, and keep them for about two weeks. After the lymph has been collected from them they are slaughtered, their carcasses thoroughly examined, and sound ones delivered to the contractor to be disposed of as he thinks fit.

ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.

In reply to Mr. John Wilson, Mr. Akers Douglas (the Home Secretary) intimated on Tuesday that he has not yet learnt the results of the conference between owners and men which had been arranged in each district to discuss the subject of the miner's disease known as ankylostomiasis. Until he has he can make no statement as to the precise steps to be taken for the prevention of the disease.

SPIRITS IN SWEETS.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Wednesday whether his attention had been drawn to the importation into this country by German and other continental manufacturers of quantities of sweets, particularly chocolates, containing a large percentage of proof spirit; and whether, having regard to the danger of the sale of such articles to children, the Board of Inland Revenue propose to take steps to check such sale; also whether he would state under what conditions, if any, such articles are allowed to be sold without a licence. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who replied to the question, said the only thing the Board of Inland Revenue can do is to insist that goods containing an appreciable percentage of spirits shall not be sold by any person not holding a spirit-retailing licence. The Board is issuing warnings to that effect.

SHOP-HOURS BILL.

When the Shop-hours Bill is considered on its report stage, Mr. Macnamara and Mr. Lough intend again to raise a protest against the employment of shop-assistants after shop-hours. They propose to move an amendment providing—

That no assistant or other person employed in or about a shop should be employed on any date after the expiration

of half an hour from the closing-hour of the shop on that day, except on twenty-four days in the year, when they might be employed for three hours extra each day, subject to notice being served on the inspector of the district by the employer.

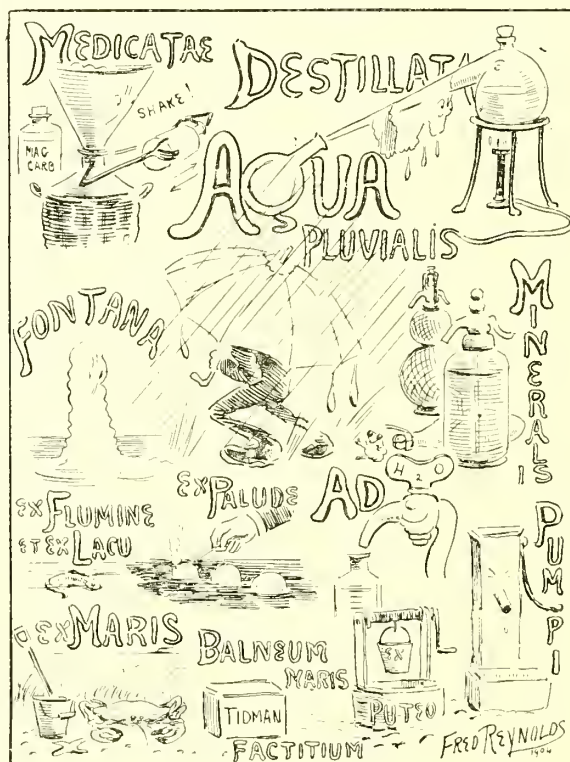
THE PHARMACY BILL.

The House of Commons was engaged on Monday, July 4, up till twenty-three minutes before one o'clock on the Tuesday, on the Licensing Bill debate. There were fifty four Government Bills on the Orders of the Day subsequent to the Licensing Bill, and private members' Bills were not dignified with a place in the Orders, but the six blocking orders to the Pharmacy Bill were duly notified.

ARSENICAL POISONING.

Sir Cuthbert Quilter asked the President of the Local Government Board on July 7 whether the Board propose to take action on the lines recommended by the Royal Commission on Arsenical Poisoning as to the appointment of a special expert officer for securing better control over the purity of chemically prepared, preserved, or other foods and beverages. Mr. Long said he has not yet decided, and added that effect cannot be given to the recommendations as to food-standards without legislation.

The Kaleidoscope.



A Hydrocephalic Sketch.

"The source of the chemists' profit" has in these latter days been reduced to a minimum, and the artist has endeavoured to indicate some kinds that the trade would take a little more of if they would bring also a little of the profit that is real, instead of that which is proverbial and unreal. The flavour is sufficiently indicated by the artist's own descriptions: Aqua Pluvialis (rain water), Aqua Destillata, Aquæ Medicatæ, Aqua Fontana (spring water), Aqua ex Puteo (well water), Aqua ex Flumine (river water), Aqua ex Lacu (lake water), Aqua ex Palude (marsh water), Aqua ex Maris (sea water), Aquæ minerales (mineral waters), Aquæ Acidulæ, Aquæ Salinæ, and Balneum Maris Factitium (artificial sea-water bath).

The export of sponges from the Bahamas during 1902 amounted to 1,319,270 lbs., valued at 97,584¹/₂., against 1,165,406 lbs., valued at 104,219¹/₂., in 1900.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The Worcester Public Analyst

did not know a fortnight ago (he knows now) that lump ammonia is used for cleaning clothes. These bland assurances of superior ignorance of matters which common people know well enough are frequent, but they are not pretty. They are kept in stock by judges and Cabinet ministers, and they impress us with a conviction of the absorption in their duties which prevents these mighty minds from recognising the ordinary things of daily life. Chemists who devote themselves to the study of isodynamics and ethenoids exclusively may be excused for some vagueness in regard to food and raiment, but it is not unreasonable to expect that those of them who condescend to assist in the regulation of retail trade should know at least as much about the requirements of the public as a policeman. The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts were not intended to make retail business farcical. But the official ideal, which would involve a lecture on commercial and resublimed ammonia to every child who presents an order for a "pennuth of harmony," would take it a long way in that direction.

The Definition of "Drug"

in the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts is curiously unsatisfying. Section 2 of the 1875 Act says "The term drug *shall include* medicine for internal and external use," and this is the only assistance which any of the statutes dealing with adulteration gives us. "Shall include," observe; not shall mean. According to our usual employment of the expression the term "drug" would cover medicines and other things as well; indeed, it implies that the other things are obvious and that the medicines are arbitrarily brought within the signification. I have, however, heard a lawyer contend that the expression indicates the full limits of the meaning, and he instanced as analogous the formula "fifty shares, numbered 51 to 100 inclusive." Further support of this interpretation is found in the same defining section, where it is said "The term food shall include every article used for food or drink by man other than drugs or water." This was certainly held to limit the meaning, and not until a new definition was enacted would the Courts admit such articles as baking-powder to the honours of the statute. Bentham I think it was who credited lawyers with the desire to make the law as "incognoscible" as possible.

Sir John Batty Tuke,

as Parliamentary spokesman for the General Medical Council, wants to show the House of Commons the danger which threatens the public if medical and dental practice by unqualified companies is permitted to develop. That, I suppose, is the object of the official return which has been promised him. His Council objects to such companies altogether, and the professions concerned will get a good deal of sympathy with that view from the Legislature. Chemists, I think, will generally wish them success in keeping companies off their domain even if they themselves fail to repel the invasion of pharmaceutical territory. One agitation will help the other. For good or for evil, for better or for worse, we have admitted companies into the pharmaceutical fold, and they are there to stay. It is too late for chemists to demand that there shall be no drug companies, when half of their own historic houses have registered. But that is all the more reason why they should hold firmly to the claim that all such companies should be as nearly qualified as companies can be.

The School of Pharmacy

run by the Pharmaceutical Society cannot help possessing a considerable prestige. It gets an immense amount of free advertisement, its opening and valedictory ceremonies are "events," and it has no rent to pay. Yet with all these advantages it cannot nearly make both ends meet. The President of the Society avowed last week that "the Council did not pretend to conduct the School on commercial lines, their first aim being efficiency," a statement which suggested that the two objects were incompatible. I do not think Mr. Robinson meant to imply this, and it would be a pity if it were true. An institution that pays its way is usually better than one which requires propping. Last year's report showed that this school cost 2,341*l.* (no rent), and that the income from fees was 1,141*l.* Pharmaceutical education is now a rather important industry, and efficiency is aimed at and attained at many other schools besides that of Bloomsbury. It may be wise, so long as the Society can afford it, to keep their school going; much can be said for that policy. But the argument that it raises the quality of the teaching at all competing institutions by the standard it sets is hardly a sound one. Subsidising one school makes it more difficult for the others to attain the highest level, so that the probable effect is to reduce the general average of excellence. The high-priced professors are, I fully believe, well worth their cost, and there are no doubt a number of embryo pharmacists anxious to learn from them. It would then be a fair and wise policy to gradually bring up the charges to somewhere nearer parity.

Mr. Glyn-Jones

may well be proud of the representative list of pharmacists whose names are attached to the circular offering the opportunity for an expression of appreciation of his remarkable services to the trade. He has contributed abounding energy, fresh ideas, and some hopefulness to a not too cheerful community. Many schemes for recovering the lost profits on patents were suggested before Mr. Glyn-Jones appeared; but he worked his, and has constructed a fairly solid structure out of rather uncohesive materials. That he has put profits into every chemist's cash-box can be proved arithmetically. He has done this and much more; and now, as he starts on a new career, it is not surprising that there should arise a warm desire to commemorate the vigorous and valuable efforts he has made on behalf of his co-strugglers in pharmacy.

Roman History

is a fascinating topic, and Mr. Parry is a tempting antagonist. But I do not think the Editor will tolerate the Cæsars and the Ciceros for long on these premises. I should like to say, however, that I cannot discover the issue between Mr. Parry and myself. Mr. Parry does not agree with me, but I do with him, perfectly, and it takes two to make a controversy. It is probably true that "the most brilliant periods of Roman jurisprudence were coincident with the most brilliant periods of greatness of the Roman Empire," if by its brilliant periods is meant the eras when wealth, luxury, the arts and the vices of the Empire—the seeds of its disintegration, in fact—were most prominently in evidence. That is just what Mr. Gibbon said a hundred years ago and what I said a fortnight since. "Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates and men decay." It was only forty years after the death of Marcus Aurelius that mighty Rome was paying a tribute to the Goths.

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"The Art of Dispensing."

A NEW EDITION of this popular work has been completed for the press this week, and we hope to be able to supply wholesale houses and others with bound copies before the end of the month. If we claimed reprints of the book as

distinct editions, this new issue would be the fourteenth, but it is called the "seventh edition" on the title-page, and this is to indicate the fact that the work has again been revised and enlarged. All the chapters which deal with principles and methods have been carefully scanned, and emendations and additions introduced. Many parts of the book have been almost rewritten, chiefly with the view to introducing factors and formulæ which have been accumulating during the past few years, as well as to meet the changes always occurring in prescribing methods. The most important change is in the chapter on "New and Unofficial Remedies." When the first edition came out in 1888 a "Grateful Pharmacist" said the chapter on new remedies in it was especially valuable, and "alone worth the money." This remark seems strange now that we recall the number of new remedies treated in the first edition—viz., one less than forty. This was an index to the times, but in successive editions we required to add to the chapter, so that in the sixth (1898) about 250 remedies were mentioned under that heading. The past six years have been so prolific in "discoveries" and innovations that we have found it necessary to rewrite the whole chapter, with the result that nearly 600 remedies are treated in the new edition. The notes are to be printed in a clear and readable brevier type, and two columns to the page; this enabling us to get more notes on each page, and thus avoid inordinate increase in the size of the book. In preparing the notes we have aimed to explain the composition of each remedy, its physical properties (including solubility), dose, and method of administration or use, and the therapeutic properties (alleged or proved). Rare vegetable principles and inorganic salts, as well as synthetic products, are treated. This chapter and other new points will maintain the utility of the book as an indispensable one for the pharmacy; but we have been careful not to sacrifice any of those characteristics which have made "The Art of Dispensing" of special service to students of pharmacy who are preparing for qualifying examinations. It may interest them to know that the chapter on Examination Prescriptions now contains forty sets of prescriptions as given by the Boards of Examiners in Edinburgh and London. There were seventeen sets in the sixth edition, besides eleven sets of prescriptions given under the old *régime*, but the chapter is now confined to present-day work, and it affords scope for good practice before going to college. Altogether the revision has been thorough, and we have aimed to introduce as many new facts as possible without sacrificing anything which is not out of date or which illustrates some principle of this art. The book has now gone beyond 500 pages (originally 288 pages). It is to be bound wholly in strong black buckram, gilt-lettered, and will be published at 6s., or post free 6s. 4d. The wholesale houses will supply it at the published price. In Australia it will be obtainable through our own offices and most of the wholesale houses; in South Africa from Messrs. C. E. Gardiner & Co. (Limited), Heynes, Mathew & Co., and Lennons (Limited); in Canada from Messrs. Evans and Sons (Limited), Montreal; and in the United States from Messrs. McKesson & Robbins, New York.

Food-preservatives.

NOTES which we have recently published indicate the existence of some kind of alliance among Metropolitan medical officers of health and analysts to secure the total prohibition of the use of preservatives in food, especially in milk. The movement was started by the Camberwell

Borough Council, who, acting on the report of their medical officer, requested the Local Government Board to fix a limit for the amount of boric acid which may be mixed with food. Other Councils in the Metropolis have been asked to support this suggestion, but the Kensington medical officer of health and public analyst oppose it, and ask for total prohibition of the addition of boric compounds to milk, the view they take being "that when the drug is present in sufficient amount to exert its specific effect on the food the chemical and physiological processes involved in digestion and assimilation are of necessity injuriously affected." The medical officer of health for Bermondsey has also joined the ranks of protestants, and at the meeting of the Borough Council this week a report from him pointed out the dangers of the indiscriminate use of antiseptics in foods, and the Council resolved to write to the Local Government Board on the Camberwell lines. It will be remembered that the Departmental Committee which inquired in regard to the use of preservatives and colouring-matters in foods reported in November, 1901, recommending the prohibition of formaldehyde entirely as an addition to food, limiting salicylic acid to 1 gr. per pint or pound, prohibiting the addition of colouring-matter or preservative to milk, and limiting boron preservatives in cream to 0.25 per cent., and in butter to 0.5 per cent. The fact that the Local Government Board has taken no step to give effect to these recommendations is, perhaps, the best comment on their impracticability. In the case of milk, for example, the means of collection and distribution in this country are inadequate to ensuring that it can be delivered to the consumer in a fresh condition without some means of preservation. There are objections to sterilisation, because evidence is accumulating that children fed upon such milk develop scurvy. It may be possible by refrigeration to ensure a supply of fresh milk to the public, but any general organisation to effect this cannot be started so long as the more convenient antiseptic method of preservation is continued on the present lines. Medical officers and public analysts are justified in their protests to the extent that the use of preservatives begins with the cow-feeder who draws the milk, it is continued by the wholesale collector, and the retailer also throws in a little to make sure that the milk remains a liquid until the consumer gets it. This is altogether too dangerous a practice to go on uncontrolled. The report of Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the U.S.A. Agricultural Bureau of Chemistry, on the influence of boric acid and borax on digestion and health is now available, and may be mentioned in this connection. It may be remembered that two years ago Dr. Wiley got a dozen young men to agree to "board" for a year on food treated with chemical preservatives. As a result of the trials he finds:

When borax or boric acid is administered in the food there is no great tendency to the accumulation of these bodies in the system beyond what would be given over a period of about three days. When mixed directly with the food it tends to give the person eating it a dislike for the food in which the borax is found, due largely to the mental attitude rather than to a bad taste or flavour. If small doses are continued for a long while (e.g., fifty days) there are occasional periods of loss of appetite, bad feeling, fullness in the head and distress in the stomach. In larger and increasing doses there is a tendency to the somewhat rapid development in a more accentuated form of the symptoms above described.

The specific action of the boric acid and the borax upon the digestive processes is not very well marked. There is but little apparent disturbance in the process of digestion or assimilation. But there is a slight tendency to decrease the proportions of the food which are digested and assimilated, and thus to cause the excretion of larger quantities of undigested materials in the faeces. Decrease

in the weight of the body is therefore well marked. The general results of the investigation show that even in doses not exceeding half a gram per day boric acid or its equivalent of borax are prejudicial when consumed for a long time.

Although this is not a weighty finding, considering the elaborate nature of the experiment, it certainly demonstrates the need for limitation in the amount of antiseptic used. We may fairly conclude that this is the direction which unbiassed opinion is sure to take. We do not consider the time ripe for total prohibition of preservatives—indeed, a final settlement of the milk-preservation question is not possible until the whole matter of the supply is thoroughly investigated; but until that is done the Local Government Board might safely issue recommendations to milk-dealers in regard to the use of preservatives.

The Strophanthus Question.

A LONG PAPER by Thoms on the strophanthus question appears in the last issue of the "Berichte der Deutsche Pharm. Gesellschaft." He points out that the first to isolate an active glucoside from the seeds were Hardy and Gallois. Fraser then proposed the alternative formulæ $C_{16}H_{26}O_8$ and $C_{20}H_{34}O_{10}$. Arnaud, working on the seeds of *Strophanthus Kombé*, obtained a crystalline body of the formula $C_{31}H_{48}O_{12}$. The same chemist also isolated from *Strophanthus glaber* a glucoside which he considered identical with ouabaine from the extract of ouabaio-wood. Catillon states that a nitrogen-containing glucoside may be obtained from the seeds, different from any of the above described. The seeds of *Strophanthus hispidus* have only yielded an amorphous glucoside, to which less activity is attributed than has been observed with the glucoside from the Kombé seeds, which is crystalline. Thoms has in the course of his researches, which started in 1898, found that, in spite of all efforts, the glucoside from *Strophanthus hispidus* cannot be induced to crystallise, and that it has the formula $C_{31}H_{48}O_{12}$, with half a molecule of water of crystallisation. This is practically identical with the empirical formula assigned to the glucoside from *S. Kombé* by Arnaud. Feist in 1900 proposed to restrict the name strophanthin to the glucoside examined by Fraser, whilst for the body isolated by Arnaud he proposed the name pseudo-strophanthin. Thoms takes objection to this as unjustifiable, and tending to further complicate matters. Feist attempted to differentiate between the two bodies by means of colour-reactions, but Thoms shows that this is impossible, as it is easy to obtain the respective glucosides giving the reactions attributed to the other one. This is possibly due to the difficulty in deciding whether a given sample of seeds is really free from other species or not. Thoms considers that the strophanthins are very closely related chemically, differing perhaps by the number of methyl groups present, but he gives no evidence as to the constitution of either of the bodies, and no near chemical relationship is shown by a close agreement in empirical formulæ. Thoms has isolated from the seeds of *Strophanthus gratus*, free from any other seeds, a well-defined crystalline compound of the formula $C_{30}H_{46}O_{12}$, with nine molecules of water of crystallisation. It was obtained to the extent of 3.6 per cent. It melts at 187° – 188° C., and is levorotatory. It appears closely to resemble ouabaine. Thoms claims that its activity is both very high and constant, and that it could, therefore, well replace the indefinite commercial compounds met with. *Strophanthus gratus* is grown with ease, and is met with in abundance in the Cameroon districts; and it possesses characters which enable it to be definitely identified, and an admix-

ture with other seeds easily detected. He proposes that this variety should be made official in place of other species. Finally he proposes affixing the letter denoting its origin before the name strophanthin in all cases, thus, g-strophanthin for that from *S. gratus*; k-strophanthin for the *S. Kombé* kind, and so on.

Chemists may Breathe Freely.

Mr. R. A. Robinson, the new President of the Pharmaceutical Society, gives the trade of Great Britain a welcome message this week. Lord Londonderry, the President of the Privy Council, has told him that the Poisons Bill will not be introduced this Session, and adds the assurance that nothing in it will be against the Pharmaceutical Society. The trade owes Mr. Robinson real gratitude for his clearing away uncertainty in this matter, and we hope he will peg away until he gets Lord Londonderry's assurance that nothing in the Bill will affect the interests of registered chemists and druggists.

The British Pharmacopœia.

The letter of Dr. Donald MacAlister, Chairman of the British Pharmacopœia Committee, to the Pharmaceutical Council in regard to the revision of the Pharmacopœia, shows that the General Medical Council is alive to the importance of keeping this national work up to date, for which pharmacists will be profoundly thankful. It further shows that the General Medical Council realises that the B.P. is a good property, and means to share with nobody the final decision as to what will go in the book and what will not. We do not blame the Council for that; it is business, just as it is business for the representatives of pharmacists to do what they can to help the General Medical Council in its statutory duty of providing "a book containing a list of medicines and compounds, and the manner of preparing them, together with the true weights and measures by which they are to be prepared and mixed," subject to the condition of the last section of the 1858 Medical Act that nothing therein shall "prejudice or in any way affect the lawful occupation, trade, or business of chemists and druggists so far as the same extend to selling, compounding, or dispensing." The attempt to make the British Pharmacopœia a standard for all the articles mentioned therein has undoubtedly prejudiced the business of chemists and druggists. We hope the representatives of pharmacists, and pharmacists themselves, will strenuously oppose any extension of this so long as they are denied a final voice in the matter equal to that at present reserved by law to the representatives of medical practitioners.

Medical Dispensing.

Dr. B. G. Morison, of Highbury, has written to the "Lancet," in reply to the correspondent who complained of a druggist not keeping amyl nitrite. He says:

I admit that many drug-shops are not so fully stocked with all the requisites of treatment as they should be. The reason is clear: so long as medical men continue to dispense, demands upon the druggist will be comparatively few. Let them cease dispensing and they will allow an expansion of trade which will insure that the druggist maintains a supply adequate to the needs of his customers. The prices quoted by your correspondent must be extreme in any place. In this part of London 1s. is about the usual charge for dispensing a prescription. I think there can be very little doubt that the educated druggist of to-day is as a rule what he certainly ought to be—the fittest person to carry out that work of dispensing for which he has been carefully and expressly instructed.

If there were more in the medical profession who would look at this subject in the calm manner that Dr. Morison does, some progress would be made in the differentiation of dispensing from prescribing.

Introduction of Cod-liver Oil.

The late Dr. Hughes Bennett published in 1841 a treatise on cod-liver oil as a consumption-remedy, and the mention of the fact in the "British Medical Journal" has brought the following interesting statement from Dr. R. S. Trotter, of Bedlington:

Cod-liver oil was used by my great-grandfather in the treatment of consumption in his practice in Galloway, prior to 1770.

In my grandfather's time it was in common use in many parts of Galloway, in Cantyre, and in Skye, in which two latter places particularly it had been used by the fishermen for generations in the treatment of consumption and other wasting diseases. I can find no definite record of when cod-liver oil was first introduced into medical practice in this country, but I think it must have been used to a considerable extent in Galloway and Dumfriesshire in the early part of the eighteenth century, as my grandfather used to talk of his grandfather giving it to some of Prince Charlie's sick soldiers who were entrusted to his care in Dumfriesshire during the retreat from England in the '45.

I cannot speak with absolute certainty, but, if my memory does not play me false, in the second edition of a medical work entitled "A New Theory of Consumptions," published in London in 1722, cod-liver oil is mentioned as being used in the treatment of consumption, as are a host of animal extracts not so palatable as those prepared nowadays for the treatment of various diseases. I think the idea of the use of cod-liver oil then was that it built up the body to resist what was then known as the "animalcule," which caused consumption.

This statement by Dr. Trotter takes the history of the medicinal use of cod-liver oil farther back than we have hitherto noted; but the fact should never be forgotten that the "cod-liver oil" of Bennett's day was a very nauseous product, only remotely resembling in properties and principles the oil of to-day.

The Early Employment of Gas.

The "Times" of July 2, in the interesting extracts from its pages of a hundred years ago, gave the following note on the early introduction of gas-lighting in London:

Sir Joseph Banks, ever indefatigable in examining and promoting useful discoveries, went last Thursday evening, for the second time, with a large party of his noble and scientific friends, to the Lyceum, to witness the incredible effects of smoke; the whole Theatre was light with the same, in a novel and pleasing manner; the arch of lights above the stage had a very striking effect, and from the English grate on the stage (which may be fixed in every room), issued a very brilliant and fanciful light. The products of tar, ammonia, and coke, were produced, and much approved of. Several experiments were made during the course of the lecture, such as boiling a tea-kettle, and melting ores in a few minutes on the table. It was also proved that a brilliant flame adapted to light houses, can be formed, which no rain or storm could extinguish. The noble and learned visitors, after a minute examination of the apparatus, stoves, and products, expressed the liveliest satisfaction.

Sir Joseph Banks was President of the Royal Society at that time, and his fame as a botanist is kept alive by the collection of botanical specimens he bequeathed on his death (in 1820) to the British Museum. The introduction of gas-lighting is credited to William Murdoch, who in 1798 used gas as an illuminant at a factory in Birmingham. The Lyceum Theatre, where the demonstration mentioned above took place, was the first public building to be lighted by gas in London. The Gas Light and Coke Company was formed in 1810, and in a few years gas was a common illuminant of the streets and shops of London. It took longer for the gas to become the ordinary illuminant of private houses, and it is only in comparatively recent years that gas has come into use for heating and cooking purposes. It is curious to note that the whole gamut is being gone through again in the case of electricity.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Contract to Effect a Cure.—In the case of *Holmes v. Boyes*, decided by Judge Heaton Cadman last week, the defendant is a medical specialist at Halifax, and undertook for 20*l.* to cure the son of the plaintiff. Holmes thought his boy had hip-joint disease, but defendant said it was rheumatism, and if he did not cure him he would return the money. After twenty-six weeks' treatment the boy was no better, and his father sued for 20*l.* The defendant denied that there was any contract, but the Judge held that there was, and in deciding for the plaintiff suggested that he should allow defendant some rebate for the time and expenses incurred by him in doing his best for the lad.

Cocaine as a Tooth-stopping.—The liability of a dentist for personal injuries alleged by a patient to be due to a cocaine stopping used by a dentist, was raised in the case of *Freeman v. Apperley*, which came before Mr. Justice Lawrence and a special jury at Gloucester on July 1. The plaintiff called on defendant (a dentist in Stroud) on December 24, 1902, suffering severely from toothache. Defendant stopped the tooth with cotton-wool saturated with cocaine solution. Plaintiff became dizzy, and next day had convulsions. On Boxing-day he swallowed the stopping and had another turn. A doctor who was called in said he was suffering from cocaine-poisoning, and a second doctor said the same eight months afterwards. The action was for damages for alleged negligence, and many witnesses were called on both sides, among those for the defence being Mr. A. G. R. Foulerton, F.R.C.S., Dr. Hale White, F.R.C.P., and Mr. C. W. Glassington, M.R.C.S., L.D.S., who testified that cocaine is a proper remedy in such cases, and that plaintiff's condition was due to hysteria, and not to cocaine. Dr. Hale White gave it as his opinion that the suggestion that the plaintiff had been suffering from cocaine-poisoning for six months was absolutely inconsistent. The jury found there had been no negligence on the part of defendant, for whom judgment was entered, with costs, and costs also of a previous trial in the county court.

Supreme Court of Judicature.

THE ABSORBINE TRADE-MARK.

MR. HEWETT, on behalf of the defendants in the action *Christy v. Tipper*, applied on Wednesday, July 6, before the Appeal Court, for security for costs in the appeal which the plaintiffs are bringing against the decision of Mr. Justice Joyce. The action was brought by Thomas Christy & Co., of London, and Mr. W. F. Young, of Springfield, Mass., for an injunction to restrain Tipper & Sons, of the Veterinary Chemical-works, Birmingham, from selling or offering for sale any embrocation under the name "Absorbine," or any other name which would lead to the belief that their preparation was the embrocation sold by the plaintiffs. Counsel said the parties had now agreed that 150*l.* should be paid into court within a month, the case not to be on the list until the money was paid in. Costs of the application to be costs of the trial.

A "CLINICAL" APPEAL.

BEFORE LORDS JUSTICES VAUGHAN WILLIAMS, ROMER, and COZENS-HARDY, in the Appeal Court, on Wednesday, July 6, Mr. Wiltshire applied on behalf of the defendants in the case of *Hicks v. Simmons*, which has reference to a patent for clinical thermometers, for leave to adduce further evidence at the hearing of the appeal, and to amend his particulars of objection. Mr. Gordon, who opposed the application on behalf of the plaintiffs, said the validity of the patent was admitted at the trial. Their Lordships under the circumstances refused the application.

SUNBEAM BLEACH COMPANY v. CLARKE.

THE defendant in this action again appeared in person before the Appeal Court on Wednesday, July 6, in support of a motion calling upon the company to show why they should not be committed for refusing to issue a letter, recalling an improper circular, in accordance with an undertaking they had given to the Court. Counsel for the respondents explained that they did not get the order till June 8. It took a week to get the form ready, and it was at once sent to the printers with instructions to make a thousand copies at once. They came in on June 27, and

were all sent out on the three following days. Lord Justice Vaughan Williams said it was the company's fault that the application was made, and though he would not grant the order, whatever costs there were would go to the applicant.

High Court Case.

A QUESTION OF DOMICILE.

THE case of Pearson v. Pearson came before Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes in the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division on July 2. The question was as to the respondent's domicile, arising from an application for the custody of the children in his wife's suit for dissolution of marriage. The respondent, Mr. W. E. Pearson, stated that he is Pearson's Disinfecting Company, and is a British subject born in Valparaiso, Chile. He started business in Hamburg in 1880, and in 1890 went to Paris, where he opened a branch. Two years later he married Miss Dexter, an American lady, and two children had been born of the marriage. In 1899 he instituted an action in the French Court for judicial separation, which subsequently was amended to one for divorce, and a mutual divorce was granted in 1901. Meanwhile Mrs. Pearson, in 1900, had instituted proceedings for divorce in England, when her husband filed a petition setting up a French domicile. He now stated that since 1902 he has taken up his residence in London. After considerable evidence the Judge said he would require to have before him properly verified copies of the French judgment, and he would then consider his own judgment.

Medicine-stamp Act.

MAGIC FOOT-DRAFTS.

AT Marlborough Street Police Court on July 6, before Mr. Denman, the Century Thermal Bath Cabinet (Limited) were summoned by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for six offences under this Act.

Mr. Hawkins, of the Solicitor's Department, Somerset House, who prosecuted, explained the sections of the Act of Geo. III. under which the summonses were taken. The articles sold were plasters for the cure of rheumatism, and were called by the defendant company "Magic Foot-drafts."

Mr. Denman: Draught? I thought a "draught" was something to drink.

Mr. Hawkins explained that the spelling probably made the difference, and went on to say that in consequence of an advertisement in a daily paper, a letter was written by an Inland Revenue officer to the defendant company, and the officer received by return the plaster and literature (produced) accompanying it. The officer sent postal orders for 4s. 6d., and afterwards made five other purchases in the same way, being sent altogether eight pairs of foot-drafts and a bottle of "Magic Regulators," the latter being pills recommended by the defendant company "to complete the cure." The literature accompanying the "drafts" and "regulators" claimed "occult secret or art" in their preparation, and recommended them for the "benefit or cure" of rheumatism, thus rendering them distinctly liable to stamp-duty, but not one of the articles was stamped. He understood that the defendant company, through their managing director, Mr. A. L. Pointing, would plead guilty, but he (Mr. Hawkins) would point out that this was not a first offence. In March of this year the company were fined for selling these same "foot-drafts" and "regulators" unstamped. The Century Thermal Bath Cabinet (Limited) and the Magic Foot-draft Company were one and the same thing, Mr. Pointing holding 501 of the 507 shares constituting the limited company.

Mr. Pointing, who pleaded guilty, said that the impression he was under after the last case had been decided against him was that the articles in question were only liable to stamp-duty when sold for cash upon personal application by the purchaser. He had instructed his secretary to see that the drafts were stamped when sold in that way. He was not aware that it was necessary to stamp the goods that were ordered by mail, and sometimes

for which no money was received. The business had now been disposed of, however, and the Century Thermal Bath Cabinet (Limited) had now nothing to do with the sale of these things.

Mr. Denman: I have no doubt you got a *quid pro quo* for the business, though. (To Mr. Hawkins.) I suppose you cannot calculate the amount in stamps the Inland Revenue has lost?

Mr. Hawkins: The amount would of course depend on the sales of the articles. When the last case was heard, defendant made a statement about his sales, and if that was correct the Inland Revenue have been losing about 70% a week.

Mr. Denman said the attention of defendant had been called to the offence in a previous case and a nominal fine imposed. He should have thought defendant would take warning by that and see to it that these goods were stamped.

Mr. Pointing pleaded different evidence had been adduced by the prosecution this time. On the last occasion the sales were made personally to an officer who called at the factory and paid cash. The present cases were mail orders.

Mr. Denman imposed a fine of 5l., and 2s. costs, on the first and third summonses, and fines of 2l. 10s., and 2s. costs, in each of the other summonses—20l. 12s. in all.

Veterinary Surgeons Act.

AT Bakewell on July 1, Wm. Heanley was summoned, at the instance of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, for acting as a veterinary surgeon without being qualified by law to do so. The prosecution contended that by cards and advertisements the defendant had led the public to believe that he was a fully qualified veterinary surgeon, whereas he is only a student. For the defence it was urged that defendant had deceived no one either by his cards or by his advertisements. The Magistrates held the charge proved, and imposed a fine of 20s., with 25s. costs.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

CAMPHORATED OIL.

AT the South-Western Police Court on July 6, Mr. E. J. Hill, the Drug-stores, 31 Falcon Road, S.W., was summoned before Mr. E. J. Garratt for selling camphorated oil alleged to contain only 16.5 per cent. of camphor instead of 21.38 per cent. which the analyst stated the B.P. prescribes. Mr. P. Cauldwell prosecuted on behalf of the Battersea Borough Council, and Mr. C. H. Kirby (of Messrs. Neve, Beck & Kirby) defended.

The inspector who proved the purchase stated that he was served from a stone jar, bearing a label "Lin. Camph.", the words "B.P." and the name of a wholesale house. He said the defendant informed him that the article had been guaranteed to him; that it had been in stock some time, and he thought it would be found right.

Mr. Cassal, the public analyst, said there might have been a little loss of camphor through evaporation from the jar, but not to the extent of 22.82 per cent. The rate of evaporation varies according to where the oil is kept. He did not regard camphorated oil as a perishable article like milk or butter, it not being liable to decomposition. He was not acquainted with the case Hudson v. Bridge. Although he had not stated in his certificate that "no decomposition had taken place which would interfere with the analysis," he would do so in the case of an article like vinegar of squill.

Mr. Kirby took formal objection to the certificate on the ground that the decomposition clause had not been inserted as required by Section 18 of the 1875 Act. Objection was also taken to the certificate because the weight of the sample had not been stated. He quoted the High Court case of *Sneath v. Taylor*, in which the omission of that formality was decided to be fatal to the validity of the summons. Mr. Kirby also complained that the analyst had stated his results by weight, whereas the Pharmacopœia directs the camphor to be weighed and the oil to be measured.

The Magistrate thought that could be explained, and on Mr. Cassal being recalled it was stated that as the specific

gravity of the oil is known it is easy to calculate the weight of the fluid measure ordered in the B.P.

A long discussion ensued between the Magistrate and Mr. Kirby as to the interpretation to be put on Hudson v. Bridge; Mr. Kirby contending that in the same way as it had been decided that there is no standard for the amount of acetic acid which must be contained in the finished vinegar of squill, so there is none for the amount of camphor which should be contained in the finished camphorated oil.

The Magistrate: In this case there is no decomposition, is there?

Mr. Kirby: Yes, Mr. Cassal says there is a little, and I have witnesses present prepared to prove it.

At this stage the Magistrate said he would like to consider the points advanced by Mr. Kirby and proposed an adjournment. Mr. Roberts, the solicitor representing the wholesale house, however, said he had a witness present from the provinces, and that an adjournment would be inconvenient, whereupon the case was proceeded with.

Mr. Hill gave evidence as to the sale, stating that he had sold the oil to the inspector in exactly the same condition in which he had received it. He had bought the oil under a guarantee that it was of B.P. quality. It could not have lost an appreciable amount of camphor between the time he bought it and the time he sold it.

Mrs. Hill, wife of the defendant, gave corroborative evidence.

The analyst for the wholesale house gave evidence as to the compounding of the particular lot of oil by his firm. He said that although he had not analysed it himself, it had been tested before it left their warehouse, and was found to contain 22 per cent. of camphor. It had been sent to London in casks.

The Magistrates said that further evidence was unnecessary, as he had made up his mind that Mr. Hill had sold the article as received, and that the warranty was a good one. The summons would therefore be dismissed.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re HECTOR GRAY, late trading as "Donald Gray & Sons" at 35 and 37 Mincing Lane, E.C., Colonial Broker.—The creditors under this failure met on Monday, July 4, at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. G. W. Chapman, Official Receiver. The receiving order was made on June 10, upon the petition of Messrs. W. T. Sargent & Sons, Colonial brokers, Mincing Lane. The debtor had stated that the business was started in 1759 or 1760 by Messrs. Twenlow. His father became a member of the firm in 1820, and in 1862 the debtor, a brother, and a Mr. Clarke were admitted as partners. The father died seven days after that partnership was entered into. The debtor and his brother borrowed 5,000*l.* to put into the business as capital, and the trading style was altered to "Gray & Clarke." About the beginning of 1864 Mr. Clarke left the firm, and the business was subsequently carried on as "Donald Gray & Sons." The brother retired in 1879, whereupon the debtor took into partnership Mr. Hendrey, who had been in the firm's employ, and who brought 1,000*l.* into the capital account. That gentleman withdrew in 1894, receiving 550*l.* as his share in the business, which the debtor had since continued alone. At that particular time it was not in a flourishing condition owing to general depression in the trade, and there had not since been a permanent improvement. About the middle of last February an arbitration as to differences on a deal in cloves was held, under which judgment was given against the debtor, and he was called upon to pay 1,000*l.* to Messrs. Figgis & Co., Fenchurch Street. Being unable to pay that award, he consulted his solicitors, and executed a deed of assignment to Mr. A. C. Hutchines, as trustee for the benefit of the creditors generally. The trustee under the deed had sold the furniture and collected some of the book-debts. Since June, 1899, the debtor had suffered from bad health, and is now practically blind, the result being that he had largely to leave the business to his clerks. In addition he lost by death the service of two clerks who were most excellent men of business. Bad trade, loss of the Figgis arbitration, and ill-health were the causes assigned for the failure. A statement of affairs had been lodged showing total liabilities 22,635*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, of which 16,241*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* was expected to rank for dividend, and assets valued at only 233*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

In reply to the Chairman, the debtor stated that he could

not explain how his deficiency had arisen, except that considerable losses had been made in dealings in chillies, cloves, &c., during 1903.

Mr. Bastone (Bastone & Firminger) called attention to the question of securities, and ascertained that the debtor had parted with his remaining securities to a few of the creditors. He expressed the opinion that the case called for the closest scrutiny. The creditors all sympathised with the debtor in his affliction, but it was extraordinary for them to find only 233*l.* worth of assets against unsecured debts 16,241*l.*, and it certainly was most unjust of the debtor to give away all the securities he possessed to one or two creditors, leaving the others with absolutely nothing. There was also a question of brokers and principals which had to be investigated.

The Chairman intimated that all the circumstances would be inquired into at the sitting for the debtor's public examination on July 28. In the absence of any offer, the case would remain in his hands and be wound up in the ordinary course of bankruptcy.

Appended is a list of the principal creditors, viz.:

| <i>Unsecured.</i> | | £ | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------|-----|-------|----|----|
| Bastone & Firminger, London... | ... | 205 | 3 | 11 |
| Binnie, W., & Co., London ... | ... | 88 | 0 | 5 |
| Buchler, H., London ... | ... | 34 | 12 | 8 |
| Bull Wharf, Rotherhithe ... | ... | 27 | 19 | 7 |
| Cox, C. S., & Co., London ... | ... | 1,457 | 16 | 9 |
| Figgis, S., & Co., London ... | ... | 1,022 | 4 | 5 |
| Finkler, H., & Co., London ... | ... | 14 | 19 | 7 |
| Gray, A., New Barnet ... | ... | 4,932 | 13 | 11 |
| Gray, Mrs. G., Southend ... | ... | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Hendry & Martin, London ... | ... | 15 | 7 | 0 |
| Hicks Brothers, London... | ... | 1,128 | 9 | 11 |
| Marshall & French, London ... | ... | 259 | 7 | 10 |
| Miller & Tindal, London ... | ... | 1,100 | 5 | 3 |
| Niemann & Co., London ... | ... | 25 | 15 | 3 |
| Rolls & Son, London ... | ... | 824 | 4 | 8 |
| Sargant, W. T., & Son, London ... | ... | 950 | 12 | 6 |
| Smith, Son, & Gowland, London ... | ... | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Thorpe & Welby, London ... | ... | 110 | 8 | 8 |
| Wilson, Smithett & Co., London ... | ... | 34 | 12 | 8 |

Fully Secured.

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-------|---|---|
| Trustees of the estate of the late Donald Gray... | ... | 2,000 | 0 | 0 |
| (Security valued at 4,852 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>) | | | | |

Partly Secured.

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-------|---|----|
| Arbuthnot, Ewart & Co., London ... | ... | 894 | 2 | 11 |
| (Security valued at 457 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>) | | | | |
| English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, London ... | ... | 3,940 | 0 | 0 |
| (Security valued at 1,970 <i>l.</i>) | | | | |
| Gay, W. E., London ... | ... | 850 | 0 | 0 |
| (Security valued at 425 <i>l.</i>) | | | | |
| Gerhardt, C. F., London ... | ... | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| (Security valued at 200 <i>l.</i>) | | | | |
| London City and Midland Bank, London... | ... | 1,462 | 0 | 0 |
| (Security valued at 1,332 <i>l.</i>) | | | | |

Preferential.

| | | | | |
|---------------|-----|----|---|---|
| Income-tax... | ... | 10 | 6 | 3 |
|---------------|-----|----|---|---|

Re JAMES KIDDLE, 68 Gloucester Road, Bristol, Chemist and Druggist.—This debtor was examined at Bristol on July 4. He stated, in reply to the Official Receiver, that his liabilities amount to 221*l.*, and his assets are estimated at 129*l.*, but they are covered by distraint for rent. He began business in 1886 with 40*l.* capital, and he attributed his failure to keen competition. He had not obtained his discharge in respect of a previous failure. The examination was adjourned to July 29.

Re PARK, MACFADYEN & Co., 24 Lime Street, E.C., West India Merchants.—At a sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court held last week, before Mr. Registrar Brougham, James Park, jun., attended for public examination. The firm carried on business as above, also at 69 Wall Street, New York, as "Park, Son & Co.," and at Kingston, Jamaica, as "Turnbull & Co." The failure occurred in May, 1902, when accounts were prepared showing total liabilities 259,160*l.*, of which 205,000*l.* was expected to rank, against net assets 133,927*l.* Replying to Mr. G. W. Chapman, Official Receiver, the debtor said he was unable to attend for examination with the other partners in March, 1903, as he was then engaged in New York in settling up the affairs of that branch. He was admitted a member of the firm in 1889, and paid in 6,000*l.* capital (provided by his father), in return for a 22½ per cent. share of the profits. The proportion was subsequently increased to 25 per cent. on account of Mr. Macfadyen's illness, which threw additional work on witness. In 1902 he went to New York to open an American branch in the name of "Park, Milburn &

Co.," which style was changed subsequently to "Park, Son & Co." His whole attention had since been devoted to that branch, and he had had nothing to do with the management of the London business. The New York house traded successfully throughout, and had made an average profit of 4,000*l.* per annum. Witness drew for his household and personal expenses 1,768*l.* in 1900, 1,597*l.* in 1901, and 2,444*l.* in 1902. Those amounts proved to be in excess of his share of the profits, owing to the losses made at the London house, but at the time he thought he was keeping well within his share. The debtor stated that he knew nothing regarding the financing of planters in Trinidad and Tobago, which involved heavy losses and were the main cause of failure. The examination was concluded. The debtor will shortly apply for his discharge.

Re F. W. PECK, Streatham, London, Chemist out of business.—The receiving order in this case was made on the debtor's own petition, the gross liabilities being stated at 1,391*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* (of which 311*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* is secured) and assets 57*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Debtor in May, 1889, started business in Fenchurch Street, E.C., with capital of 1,200*l.* in cash, and paid 950*l.* for the business. This he carried on as "Pollock & Peck" until Christmas last, when he sold out for 2,275*l.* (including the lease). He attributes his failure to Stock Exchange speculation and putting his name to accommodation bills. There are no trade creditors.

Deed of Arrangement.

Acheson, James, Church Street, Ballymena, co. Antrim, Pharmaceutical Chemist. An arrangement for the payment of a composition of 4*s.* in the pound, by equal instalments, at three, six, and nine months from date of confirmation of the proposal by the Court, to be secured by the joint and several promissory notes of petitioner and two sureties. Date of filing petition, May 13; date of confirmation order, June 27; filed, June 29.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Anderson, M. J. B., and **Ellis, C. I.**, under the style of Anderson & Ellis, Cedars Road, Lavender Hill, and Sabine Road, S.W., physicians and surgeons.

Bowes, J., **Bowes, C. K.**, and **Bowes, T. A.**, Herne Bay, physicians, &c.

Taylor, J., and **Gwilt, J. L.**, under the style of E. Gwilt & Co., Liverpool, tallow-refiners, pomade and hair-oil manufacturers.

Triani, J. W., and **MacQuarrie, A. W.**, under the style of A. W. MacQuarrie, South Shields, Durham, artificial-teeth manufacturers.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Newton, Frederick Harris, Exeter Road, Brondesbury, N.W., and Great Marlborough Street, W., dentist.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Newton, William, Prince of Wales Mansions, Battersea Park, S.W., and Mincing Lane, E.C., analytical chemist.

Stanford, George (carrying on business alone under the style of Stanford Brothers), Smethwick, Staffordshire, mineral-water manufacturer.

Wardle, Harold (trading as Brunswick & Eagle), Runcorn, Cheshire, formerly Waterfoot, Rossendale, Lancashire, artificial-teeth manufacturer.

New Companies & Company News.

CASH TRADERS (LIMITED), with capital 1,000*l.*, take power to carry on the business of retail dealers in proprietary articles, and drugs and chemicals. The first subscribers reside in London and Cardiff (*e.g.*, Mr. G. F. Weller, provision merchant, Cardiff).

RADIUM (LIMITED).—Capital 100*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To develop and utilise processes with uranium ores and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial, and other preparations and articles, &c. The first subscribers are: J. L. Crawford, 177 Temple Chambers, E.C., manufacturer; F. Barnes, 177 Temple Chambers, E.C.,

manufacturer; W. B. Cowper-Coles, 31 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., engineer; E. C. Townsend, 36 Glenlucce Road, Blackheath, S.E., gentleman; G. H. Cross, 11 Glenlock Road, Hampstead, N.W., secretary; R. Dowling, 27 Bridge Avenue Mansions, Hammersmith, master mariner; P. Hayes, 20 Fitzroy Square, W., secretary. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association.

J. S. W. PREPARATIONS (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (1,900 preference). Objects: To acquire the business of dealers in preparations for the hair and toilet carried on by A. Stannard and Henrietta E. V. Stannard at 25 Charleville Road, West Kensington, in particular to manufacture and deal in a certain preparation known as "John Strange Winter's Hair-food," to adopt an agreement with the said vendors, to manufacture and deal in the said preparations, and to carry on the business of manufacturers, buyers, and sellers of toilet-preparations of all kinds. The first subscribers are: A. Stannard, C.E., 25 Charleville Road, West Kensington; Mrs. H. E. V. Stannard, 25 Charleville Road, West Kensington; H. Gortitz, 119 New Bond Street, W., concert-agent; A. Woodhouse, 59 Mark Lane, E.C., contractor; W. Howard, C.A., Croxley, Weybridge; E. K. Howes, C.A., 27 Clement's Lane, E.C.; A. J. R. Gooderson, C.A., 63 Parliament Hill, Hampstead, N.W. No initial public issue. The first directors are A. Stannard and Mrs. H. E. V. Stannard. Any person nominated by the Debenure Alliance, Limited, as a third director, shall be appointed by the Board. Registered office, 27 Clement's Lane, E.C.

STOKES & SON (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by G. W. H. Stokes at 18 Edgumbe Place, Stoke, Devonport, as "G. Stokes," and to carry on the business of wholesale and retail manufacturing chemists and druggists, manufacturers and vendors of the medical specialties of the said G. W. H. Stokes, makers of and dealers in other patent medicines, medical herbalists, drysalters, tobacconists, druggists' sundriesmen, mineral-water manufacturers, &c. The first subscribers are: J. H. Hughes, 2 Canute Row, Southampton, chemist and druggist; J. G. Hughes, 2 Canute Row, Southampton, chemist; T. B. Riversdale, St. Budeaux, Devonport, house-agent; G. W. H. Stokes, 18 Edgumbe Place, Stoke, Devonport, manufacturer of medical specialties; J. W. H. Stokes, 18 Edgumbe Place, Stoke, Devonport, chemist's assistant; Mrs. A. M. Stokes, 18 Edgumbe Place, Stoke, Devonport; and H. Newby, 18 Edgumbe Place, Stoke, Devonport, Civil servant. No initial public issue. The first directors are G. W. H. Stokes (chairman and managing director), Mrs. A. M. Stokes, and J. W. H. Stokes. Qualification, 1 share. Remuneration of managing director, 200*l.* per annum. Registered office, 164 Union Street, Plymouth.

FRANCIS NEWBERRY & SONS (LIMITED).—Capital 25,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at 27 and 28 Charterhouse Square and 44 Charterhouse Street, E.C., as "Francis Newbery & Sons," to adopt an agreement with Arthur Le Blanc Newbery and L. Newbery, and to carry on the business of druggists, druggists' merchants and sundriesmen, shopfitters, chemists, perfumers, drysalters, oil and colour men, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial and other preparations, proprietary articles, and electrical, chemical, and photographic apparatus, &c. The first subscribers are: L. Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Square, E.C., druggists' sundriesman; A. Le Blanc Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Square, E.C., druggists' sundriesman; F. R. Le Blanc Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Square, E.C., druggists' sundriesman; E. Pickering, 27 Charterhouse Square, E.C., druggists' sundriesman; Miss L. G. Newbery, Radclyffe Villa, Atheneum Road, Whetstone, N.; F. Pickering, Ivydene, 121 Palmerston Road, Bowes Park, N., buyer; Miss E. G. B. Newbery, Elmhurst Manor, Barnet, Herts. No initial public issue. The first directors are A. Le Blanc Newbery, L. Newbery, F. R. Le Blanc Newbery, P. Le Blanc Newbery, Miss L. G. Newbery, and E. Pickering. The two first-named are permanent; special qualification, 500*l.* Ordinary qualification (except first directors), 100*l.* Remuneration, 300*l.* per annum, divisible. Registered office, 27 and 28 Charterhouse Square, E.C.

STEPHEN SMITH & CO. (LIMITED).—The report of the directors for the year which ended on March 31 shows a net profit of 7,100*l.* It is stated that 6 per cent. will be paid on the preference shares, and 5 per cent. is recommended as a dividend on the ordinary shares, 500*l.* being added to the reserve account and 1,100*l.* carried forward. The directors recommend that the capital of the company should be increased by 25,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares, in order to enable them to increase their stock of wines and spirits, and to make provision for additional storage and working capital to meet growing trade.

Association Ballads

THE PURPOSE.

*The men, their aims, their daily irk;
Their troubles, trials, thoughts, and views
On things politic, foes that lurk
In friendly guise, but treach'rous work—
These be the burden of our Muse.*

XXVI.—GRIMSBY.

[The following lines are alleged to have a "Jabberwocky" tendency.]

'Tis evnig! and the Chemisteeves
Shot up their shups and Wendtherway
To Oberonie glades and groves.
With brethren grave or gay.
"Beware the Kutterwhaek, my son,
The Garish Gull; the Stale Devise;
Beware the Poisonmen who shun
Exams.—and Cuttheprice."
Thus spake the Gallanteook who rules
The Grimsby legions, staunch and true:
"Ne'er will the Foe make flabjous tools
Of him, or me, or you."
For these men breathe the Seabornebreeze
And work with zest; their hearts aflame
At Deeds that give men much Unease:
To Blumsbry give the blame.
They scan the bounds of Skitterness,
They gaze across the German Sea;
Their hearts are loosed of bitterness
When Colleyspeaks full-free.
"I went, I saw the Pataknight
Charge gaily on the Medicinemen
O! Glim-Djims! 'twas a gloatious sight,
The slaughter we saw then."
"And who shall say that Byingklubs
Are not the One the Onlyway";
But hush! the Djinn his whisker rubs,
And grunts "Peeayetecaye"!'
'Twas evnig! and the Chemisteeves
Leave Oberon glades and Wendtherway
To dream of Dells and Boskygroves
And the Long-looked-for-day.

Summer Outings.

A RECORD EXCURSION.

At Messrs. Parke, Davis and Co.'s annual outing at Detroit on June 22, upwards of 5,000 employes and friends of the firm took part, about half the number belonging to the former category. According to the "Detroit Free Press" this was the largest crowd that ever left the city on a single excursion. Two large excursion steamers were chartered, and a very pleasant day was spent at Tashmoo Park and on the St. Clair River.

MIDLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The members and friends of this Association, to the number of between sixty and seventy, enjoyed their annual outing on June 29. Dovedale, one of the most charming spots in Derbyshire, was this year selected as the rendezvous, and thither the party journeyed in a special saloon. The company included Mr. A. W. Gerrard (President), and the two Vice-Presidents, Messrs. F. H. Alcock and T. Lowther; Messrs. G. E. Perry, A. W. Southall, Charles Thompson, J. Radford (Secretary), and others. They detrained at Alsop-en-le-Dale about 1.30, and from this point walked through the Dale amid some of the most beautiful scenery the county, which has been richly endowed by nature, can boast. Two hours later the Peveril Hotel at Thorpe Cloud was reached, and a meat tea was provided, for which, after the long walk, the excursionists were thoroughly prepared. The President discharged the duties of the chair, but speech-making was tabooed. After tea a number of the party paid a visit to the model village of Ilam, about a mile away. The return journey was commenced at 7.20, and Birmingham was reached at ten o'clock. All enjoyed the outing.

A DEVONSHIRE DAY.

On Saturday, July 2, the Bristol and Exeter staffs of Messrs. Evans, Gadd & Co. (Limited), wholesale chemists and druggists, journeyed by early trains from Bristol and

Exeter to Totnes, and proceeded by special steamer down the Dart to Dartmouth, where they spent a short time seeing the sights, and then went by train to Torquay. Dinner was served at the Central Hotel, the chair being taken by Alderman Henry Gadd, J.P., who was supported by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wippell, Mr. and Mrs. Wippell Gadd, Mr. Sydney C. Gadd, the Misses Gadd, and Mr. H. E. Boorne. After dinner, the Chairman in a short speech expressed the pleasure which the directors had in entertaining such a large party, feeling, as they did, that the success of the company depended as much on the exertions of the employes as on the guidance of the principals. Mr. James Taylor, the senior representative, proposed "Success to the Company," which was supported by Mr. C. W. Maple. Messrs. W. J. Wippell, H. E. Boorne, and H. Wippell Gadd responded, the last named referring to the retirement, through ill-health, of Mr. W. J. Stone, of the office staff. Mr. T. H. Smyth proposed "The health of the Travellers," on whose behalf Messrs. Taylor, Channing, and Harrington responded. The toast of "The Visitors" was proposed by Mr. Sydney C. Gadd, and responded to by Mr. J. Cecil Wippell, of Exeter College, Oxford. The party then dispersed in various directions, returning later to the Central Hotel for tea, and subsequently travelling back to Exeter and Bristol.

ON THE LEA.

On Saturday, July 2, the entire office and warehouse staffs of Messrs. Houghtons (Limited) had a day's outing and sports at the Crown Hotel Athletic Grounds, Broxbourne. They travelled from Liverpool Street Station at 9.29 A.M. in special saloons, and on arrival a cricket-match was arranged. Married & Single, which at twelve o'clock was a draw. Then there was a well-contested tug-of-war, which was won in a final heat by the clerical staff. Following this four heats of a 100 yards contest were run. At 1 o'clock luncheon was served to over 190 employes, presided over by Mr. G. Houghton, who welcomed the staff, and referred to the many years a number of them had been directly associated with him. At 2.15 precisely an amusing contest with thread and needle was started, and was followed by a three-legged race, a one-mile walk, and one-mile, quarter-mile, and half-mile running contests. The ladies' tug-of-war was an excellent struggle. Further amusement was provided by the egg-and-spoon, potato, and sack races. Tea was served at 5.30, and after it Mr. E. W. Houghton announced the desire of the directors to make this an annual affair. The company then retired to a picturesque spot, where a series of 15 x 12 direct photos were taken by Mr. Edwards, and the proceedings wound up with the presentation of the prizes by Mrs. E. D. Smith.

THREE TOWNS AND DISTRICT CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual excursion of this Association took place on Wednesday, July 6, when a party of over seventy members and friends left Millbay by the 1.25 P.M. railway motor for Yealmpton, where carriages were in readiness to convey them to the beautiful residence of Mr. H. B. Mildmay, D.L., M.P., at Flete. The company passed through the celebrated "Drives," which afforded excellent views of the romantic scenery that is to be found in the neighbourhood of Bigbury Bay. By permission of Mr. J. G. Bulteel the visitors drove through the grounds of Pamflete, alighting at Mothecombe Bay, where the splendid stretch of sands gave many opportunities for enjoyment, and the ladies refreshed themselves with afternoon tea. The Yealmpton Hotel was reached about 6 P.M., and the company sat down to a well-served repast, at the conclusion of which Mr. W. Condy U'Ren proposed "the health of the President," Mr. J. Barge, who, in a few well-chosen remarks, expressed his pleasure at seeing such a large gathering of chemists and friends. A visit was then paid to the remarkable ossiferous caves at Kitley, which, through the kindness of Mr. B. J. P. Bastard, were lighted up by 120 candles, the party being conducted through the caves by Mr. C. G. Eve. A return was made for Plymouth at 9.15, and all agreed that the outing had been most enjoyable, and that much credit was due to the committee.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

The "C. & D." in 1859.

SIR,—In your issue of June 26 you invite communications from those of your readers who remember the issue of the first number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Although I was only a small boy at the time, I have a clear recollection of that interesting event. My father was one of your original subscribers, and a copy of the volume containing the first number dated September 15, 1859, is before me at this moment. Among its other epoch-making announcements is that of the application of red phosphorus in the manufacture of "safety matches." There is also a report of a communication made to the Academy of Sciences by two French surgeons describing the remarkable results which they had obtained in the treatment of wounds, &c., with a mixture of coal-tar and oil. Truly a suggestive forecast of modern antiseptic surgery! Incidentally, I observe the retail price of feeding-bottles is quoted at 7s. 6d.! I am glad to say I possess a complete set of your volumes from 1859 to the current year, and they have proved a perfect El Dorado of information. The only fault I can find with them is that their witchery is so beguiling, one is tempted to linger too long over the pages—a danger from which most reference-books are certainly free.

Yours faithfully,

Holloway, London, N., July 6. F. W. FLETCHER.

Apprentices and Bicycles.

SIR,—In these days of bicycles and motor-cars, there must be many chemists with assistants and apprentices who possess bicycles. Let me detail my experience. I have an apprentice of about two years' training who has lately acquired a bicycle, and he has got the fever in its most acute form. He reads nothing but cycle papers, and has a great ambition to possess a motor-car. The serving of customers is a mere secondary consideration, to be barely tolerated. If I go out for an hour or two he is out in the backyard, fiddling and tinkering with his bicycle and carbide lamp, to the neglect and annoyance of customers. At meal-times he takes half an hour, sometimes an hour extra, for a spin on his cycle, and arrives back in a state of sweat and exhaustion, and unfit for work. He walks about the shop with clips on his trousers, looking, to my mind, slovenly and untidy. Bicycles are supposed to save time, but, although he may save me half an hour a week by going errands on his machine, on the other hand he wastes three or four hours in getting ready and putting it away. One cannot box the ears of a young man of nineteen, and if one utters a mild remonstrance against this sort of thing, one is regarded with all the cocksureness of youth as an old-fashioned curmudgeon, with a prejudice against bicycles, which *per se* I certainly do not entertain. But I do object to my time being wasted, and my customers and work neglected by reason of this frantic craze for the bicycle. My observation of cyclists has convinced me that the soft bicycle cap and the trouser-clips tend to a slovenly habit of dress and manners. On this point I should like to have the opinion of apprentices, assistants, and employers, especially those amongst them who are themselves cyclists.

Yours faithfully,

JASON. (183/2.)

Syrup of Violets.

SIR,—I notice in your last issue you refer to the use of pausies (*Viola tricolor*) in place of the true violet-flowers (*Viola odorata*) in the preparation of the above syrup. Will you permit me to inquire whether there is any authority or sanction for this substitution? Probably few popular remedies can lay claim to greater pharmaceutical antiquity or to more persistent adulteration than syrupus violæ. It was official in the London Pharma-

copœia for two centuries, and in all the authorised formulæ nothing but the sweet violet is recognised. In an early volume of the "Pharmaceutical Journal" (1853) there is an interesting paper by F. Kendall, calling attention to the frequent adulteration of the syrup by other colouring-matters, such as indigo, red cabbage, red poppies, and pansies, and the author gives some simple tests whereby the genuine syrup can be distinguished from the fictitious product. It appears to me that some of us would find ourselves in an awkward predicament were public analysts suddenly to make a raid upon "syrup of violets," if the substitution of pansies for violets in its preparation is becoming general.

Yours faithfully,

July 2. A COUNTRY CHEMIST. (29/74.)

Letters in Brief.

FROM CAPE COLONY.—"I always look forward with interest to receipt of the *C. & D.* each week" (180/15).

"MAKES KISSING A PLEASURE."—A. C. writes to say that he at once put this phrase of "Xravser's" into practical use "in connection with his special tooth-powder, with more than ordinary results."

"SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR" occurs on a corn-plaster label. A subscriber (180/16) submitted it to the Board of Inland Revenue, and has been informed that "the words do not make the plaster liable. In the case of a corn-silk the formula or reference is required on both handbill and envelope," say the authorities. This is new to us, the official statement communicated to the Press, requiring the reference to the formula to be made on the label only. At any rate, if the article sold bears evidence that it is a known, admitted, and approved remedy, the Board of Inland Revenue have no more right than the man in the street to formulate any condition as to how it should be recommended to the public.

Dispensing Notes.

An Incompatible Lotion.

SIR,—The following prescription was handed in here. We found considerable difficulty in making a nice and elegant emulsion. Could you advise us how to prepare it in the future?

Yours truly,

E. H. G. BENNETT.

| | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Acidi salicylici | ... | ... | ... | 5ss. |
| Resorcin | ... | ... | ... | 3j. |
| Spt. rosmarini | ... | ... | ... | 3j. |
| Saponis | ... | ... | ... | 3j. |
| Lanolini | ... | ... | ... | 3j. |
| Aq. mellis ad | ... | ... | ... | 3x. |

Fiat lotio.

[We find that the emulsion which can readily be formed by the soap is spoilt by the salicylic acid, which splits up the soap. There is no other admissible emulsifier, and the prescriber should be consulted.]

A Thymol-pill.

SIR,—How can the following prescription be dispensed so as to produce a pill of reasonable size?

| | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Thymol | ... | ... | ... | gr. j. |
| Pil. galban. co. | ... | ... | ... | gr. iij. |
| Ol. cajuput. | ... | ... | ... | vj. |

Ft. pil. j. Mitte xxiv. Varnish.

THYMOL (146/54.)

[Use a hot mortar. Place in it the thymol and cajuput oil; add about 90 gr. of powdered soap, and the compound galbanum pill, mix well and mass with a small quantity of calcium phosphate. The pill is large, but this is unavoidable.]

What is Glycerol?

Query (128/44) writes in reference to the note on this subject (*C. & D.*, April 30, page 719) that perhaps glymol was intended by the prescriber. The word hurriedly written would look like "glycerol."

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

183/42. Address of importer of 1826 Eau-de-Cologne.

181/59. Who makes enamelled ironwork for pharmaceutical purposes?

We hope to find room next week for replies to correspondents.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., July 7.

ALTHOUGH the growl of the grumbler is strong in the Lane, there has been some steady business done in drugs and chemicals during the week. The volume of orders has probably not been abnormal, but it can scarcely be said that a period of absolute stagnation has been experienced, as some would like to have us believe. Quinine has recovered from its temporary depression, and considerable sales of German sulphate are reported at advanced prices. Senega is also dearer, and German camphor (resublimed) has advanced $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. At the auctions of "new and old" drugs held to-day business was extremely slow, the only animation being shown in senna. Prices for almost everything were, if anything, easier. The following table shows the fluctuations during the week:

| Higher | Firmer | Easier | Lower. |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Camphor (refined) | Cascara sagrada | O.I., cod-liver | Lithium carbonate |
| Chamomiles | Ipecacuanha (Ric) | | Lithium citrate |
| Ginger (Cochin) | Oil, lemon | | Quicksilver |
| Oil, sweet orange | Oil, peppermint (HGH) | | |
| Senega | | | |
| Shellac | | | |

English Herb-crops.

Messrs. W. Ransom & Son, manufacturing pharmaceutical chemists, Hitchin, writing with regard to the prospects of the various herb-crops for the current year, state that lavender-plants are in fairly good condition, but with the present unremunerative prices of the oil the acreage under cultivation has been decreased, and the output of the oil will probably be less than during recent years. Peppermint is very thin, and there is probability of another year of scarcity. There is a fair average crop of belladonna, but it is hardly equal to last year. Stocks of extract appear to have been run very low, and higher prices ought to be seen. Hyoseyamus is more plentiful than during recent years, but in places the roots were injured by the wet weather in the autumn. Rosemary-plants are in good condition, and with favourable weather there should be an average yield. Aconite varies but little from year to year, and the prospects are normal. The demand for elaterium has decreased, and there is less land under cultivation. It is early to speak of the prospects at present.

The Misses M. & A. C. Bing, Lavender Distillery, Grove Ferry, Kent, report that the lavender-crop is very bad. The small acreage of dill is in a backward state, and there is no henbane, belladonna, or peppermint grown in the neighbourhood this year.

Heavy Chemicals.

There is no improvement to be noted as regards the general condition of the heavy-chemical market, and although there is a moderately steady business passing on both home and export account trade must nevertheless be described as being on the quiet side. Principal demand is against existing contracts, new business being rather scarce. Values are on the whole fairly firm, and for the most part maintained at recent figures.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Ammonia alkali, caustic soda, soda crystals, and saltcake are about the only products which are in fairly good demand. Bleaching-powder is particularly quiet, and chlorates and prussiates are somewhat dull.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is rather on the quiet side again, but values are about maintained at last figures.

BENZOLS are a trifle lower, 90-per-cent. being now quoted $9d.$ per gal., and 50-per-cent. $7d.$

MAGNESIUM SALTS in about average request at unaltered rates. Chloride of magnesium, $62s. 6d.$ to $67s. 6d.$ per ton; magnesium sulphate (Epsoms), $57s. 6d.$ to $62s. 6d.$ per ton; carbonate of magnesia, $37s. 6d.$ to $40s.$ per cwt.

ZINC SALTS continue to move fairly well. Zinc-sulphate crystals, $6l.$ to $6l. 5s.$ per ton; zinc-chloride solution, 100° Tw., $6l.$ to $6l. 5s.$

LEAD COMPOUNDS are in fair request, at somewhat lower values. White acetate of lead, $24l. 10s.$ less $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; Glasgow; brown acetate of lead, $16l. 5s.$ per ton less $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; Glasgow; nitrate of lead, $22l. 10s.$ per ton less $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; Glasgow.

SULPHOCYANIDES are slow of movement, and without alteration in value. Potassium $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb., ammonium 95-per-cent. $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $6\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb., and barium 95-per-cent. $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, July 5.

Business is extremely quiet, and there are only a very few articles interesting the buyers.

CAMPHOR.—The price is $520m.$ per 100 kilos., but there are only a few holders.

ERGOT OF RYE is neglected, at $280m.$ per 100 kilos.

JAPANESE WAX is declining, at $105m.$ per 100 kilos.

CARNAUBA WAX is firm, at $280m.$ per 100 kilos. for grey.

LYCOPodium is tending firmer, owing to scarcity; spot quotes $630m.$ per 100 kilos. for cases.

MENTHOL is declining; spot obtainable at $32m.$ to $31m.$, forward $30m.$ per kilo.

SENEGA-ROOT is quiet; spot $600m.$, forward $575m.$ per 100 kilos.

STAR-ANISE is neglected, at $110m.$ per 100 kilos.

SPIRIT OF TURPENTINE.—Quiet, at $84m.$, forward $82\frac{1}{2}m.$ per 100 kilos.

OILS, FIXED.—*Castor* is firm, first pressing in barrels prompt at $39m.$ per 100 kilos. *Linseed* is quiet, but advancing. *Chinese Wood* firm at $54m.$ per 100 kilos.

OILS, ESSENTIAL. are quiet. *Star-anise* is $10\frac{1}{2}m.$ per kilo. *Peppermint* is selling at $12m.$ per kilo., *HGH* at $14\frac{1}{2}m.$ per lb.

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, July 7:—The opium-market is firmer, chiefly because there are few sellers, and speculators are paying higher prices.

HAMBURG, July 7, 1.10 P.M.:—Camphor is firm, and $530m.$ per 100 kilos. has been paid. Business has been done in albumen at $380m.$ per 100 kilos.

NEW YORK, July 7, 2.24 P.M.:—This market generally is quiet. Opium is slow of sale, at $\$2.62$ per lb. Cascara sagrada is quiet, at $7c.$ per lb. Menthol is weak, at $\$4.75$ per lb. Rio ipecacuanha is now selling at $\$1.20$ per lb.; Cartagena is easy at $\$1.10$. Senega is weak, at $60c.$ per lb. Jalap is firmer, at $11c.$ per lb. Oil of peppermint is firm, at $\$3.35$ per lb.

ACID, CITRIC.—In spite of fine weather, no move has taken place in price. A fair business has been done, but chiefly off contracts made earlier. Prices remain: English, $1s. 0\frac{1}{2}d.$; foreign, $1s.$

ACID, TARTARIC.—There have been small sales of foreign at $11\frac{3}{4}d.$, and English at $1s. 0\frac{1}{2}d.$

ACONITE-ROOT.—There is more inquiry for Napellus, and business has been done at $38s.$

BALSAM, TOLU.—Business has been done during the week at prices ranging from $11d.$ to $1s.$ per lb.

BELLADONNA-ROOT is reported very scarce in Trieste, $34s.$ to $35s.$ c.i.f., being asked. Spot sales have been made at $35s.$ to $38s.$ per cwt.

CAMPHOR.—German resublimed is dearer, at $2s. 3\frac{1}{2}d.$ or $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ advance. English bells are quoted nominally at $2s. 6d.$ to $2s. 7d.$ per lb.; Japan tablets are $2s. 3d.$ per lb. In auction 10 cases of Chinese crude were limited at $10l.$ per cwt. Japanese refined, in tablets, sold at from $2s.$ to $2s. 1d.$ per lb.

CANARY-SEED, after advancing to $77s. 6d.$ per quarter, declined to $72s. 6d.$, owing to offerings of new crop Morocco for shipment. The market is steady, with business doing at the lower quotation.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—New crop cannot be bought under $40s.$ per cwt., c.i.f., for September-October shipment, and that only in small quantities. There is very little stock either here or in the United States, and the increasing

difficulties in harvesting the crop will not tend to the lowering of prices. The spot-price for last year's crop is from 60s. to 65s. per cwt., and for three-year-old bark 75s. to 85s. per cwt. is asked, according to age and quality.

CHAMOMILES.—The new crop Belgian is not yet in evidence, but it is reported that 20 per cent. less acreage has been planted. There is a good demand for old flowers, and stocks are short. Business has been done at 35s. to 45s. per cwt. c.i.f., or 15 per cent. higher.

CLOVES.—A report was current early in the week that a consignment of cloves was destroyed in the fire at Gun Wharf, and as there is a considerable bull-and-bear movement apparently in progress, some excitement was experienced. This report has not been confirmed, and steady business has been done in Zanzibar at even prices for near delivery but lower for distant. Spot 7½d. Several hundred bales have been sold at 7½d. per lb. for June-August delivery, 7½d. for August-October, and there are October-December sellers at 6½d. The acting Consul-General at Zanzibar reports to the Foreign Office that the clove-trees throughout all the districts in Pemba are said to be bearing heavily and the crop promises to be an abundant one.

COCOA-BUTTER.—The result of the auction held at Amsterdam on July 5 was as follows: 50 tons Van Houten sold at 66½c. to 67½c., average price 66.80c., against 65.10c. at the previous auction; 11 tons De Jong sold at 64½c. to 65½c.; 10 tons Mignon were offered, of which 540 kilos. sold at 65c.; 4 tons foreign brand sold at 62½c. to 63c.

CORIANDEER-SEED.—Sound foreign are quite wanted. On spot 15s. to 16s. is asked for weevily and off-colour seeds. It is anticipated that a further rise will take place at any time, owing to small stocks.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—In better demand. First white crystals are steady, at 80s. to 81s. per cwt. on the spot; 95 per cent. 82s., and 98 per cent. 84s.

CUMIN-SEED is quiet, at 22s. per cwt. for Moroccan and at 26s. for Malta.

ERGOT.—The market is weak. For good Spanish 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. is asked. The price for Russian is 1s. 5½d. per lb., but business has been done on continental account at 1s. 3d.

GENTIAN.—In good demand. Business has been done in whole root at 19s. 6d. to 20s.; cut, 26s. In auction to-day fair current quality was bought in at 19s. 6d. per cwt.

GINGER.—Rough washed Cochin has further advanced to 25s. owing to the great damage done to stocks at Gun Wharf, where, it is reported, 4,000 bags were burnt and 2,000 damaged.

LIME-JUICE.—In good demand, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. being paid for good W.I. raw; refined, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.

LITHIUM CARBONATE.—A foreign manufacturer has appeared on the market with a quotation at 2s. 6d. per lb., and other makers have met his price, although they are unwilling and sparing sellers, no business being done in quantities over 56 lb. This reduction to one-half the normal value is regarded as unprofitable, and is not expected to last long. The *Citrate* has declined to 3s. 8d.

MENTHOL.—The appearance of some cases of Kobayashi crystals in auction stopped business early in the week, when there were sales at 13s. 6d. per lb. on the spot. For arrival August-October shipment there are said to be offers at 13s. per lb., c.i.f. In auction five cases of "Kobayashi" crystals sold at from 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per lb. with good competition. A similar number of cases of "Suzuki" brand sold at 12s. to 12s. 6d. per lb.

MERCURY.—This has been reduced by 2s. 6d. per bottle. It is now 7l. 17s. 6d. per bottle.

OIL, CASTOR.—The market is rather flat. The finest Italian is quoted at 29s. 9d. per cwt., c.i.f., London. Prices are firm. For Belgian firsts 19l. 10s. is quoted, with 19l. 5s. for August-December shipments. Seconds are quoted 17l. 10s. and 17l. 5s. respectively, barrels free, ex wharf, London. For Hull make the prices for guaranteed cold-drawn pure pharmaceutical oil in barrels is 22l. per ton, prompt or July shipment; for guaranteed pure firsts in barrels 19l. 10s. per ton, for prompt or July, 19l. 12s. 6d. for August-December, 19l. 17s. 6d. for

January-April; guaranteed pure seconds are quoted in barrels 17l. 10s. per ton prompt, 18l. 2s. 6d. August-December, and 18l. 7s. 6d. for January-April, barrels and cases included, delivered free ex St. Katherine's or Iron-gate Wharf, London, usual terms. The Hull market continues firm. In auction the price for good Italian was limited to 30s. per cwt.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Norwegian again easier, 150s. to 155s., c.i.f., London for prompt shipment being asked. No home demand, but a little export trade has been done at 152s.

Our Bergen correspondent writing on July 1 states that the Finmarken cod-fishing being at an end, he is now able to give the total output of all the Norwegian cod-fisheries, compared with those of the foregoing years. The figures are as follows:

| | 1904 | 1903 | 1902 | 1901 | 1900 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Cods (in millions) ... | 45,351 | 47,296 | 43,625 | 38,633 | 36,829 |
| Cod-liver oil (in barrels) ... | 16,000 | 2,428 | 19,391 | 30,146 | 28,526 |
| Non-congealing Lofoten, quoted July 1 f.o.b. | 155s. | 490s. | 140s. | 66s. | 72s. |
| " " October 1 " | — | 480s. | 150s. | 65s. | 77s. |

OIL, OLIVE.—A report from Messina gives unfavourable news of the flowering in Sicily. This caused a rise in prices of from 10s. to 15s. per tun.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—At the auction ten cases of Kobayashi dementholised were sold without reserve at from 5s. 3d. to 5s. 4d. per lb. D. & O. oil was limited at 14s. per lb., and an offer of 10s. for J. B. Horner's brand was refused.

OILS, ESSENTIAL.—Chinese *Star-anise* spot 4s. 9d., to arrive 4s. 4½d., c.i.f. *Cassia*, 80 to 85 per cent., 2s. 11d., 75 to 80 2s. 10d., and 70 to 75 2s. 9d. *Citronella*, in drums, 1s. 0¾d., cases 1s. 1d. (market flat). The tendency in *Lemon* is slightly firmer. Business may be done at 2s. 3d. per lb., but 2s. 5d. is wanted for good Sicilian oil. The crop of *Orange* is short, and sweet is higher at 8s. 3d. per lb. *Neroli* also has reached 9s. 6d. per lb. *HGH Peppermint* is firmer, sales having been made this week at from 14s. 6d. to 14s. 9d. per lb. Todd's 15s. to arrive. Japanese dementholised 4s. 7½d. per lb., c.i.f.

ORRIS.—In better demand during the week. Good Florentine sorts, 26s. 6d. spot; ordinary sorts, 22s. 6d. Small is quoted to arrive at 19s., sorts 21s. to 22s., picked 24s. to 26s., c.i.f. London. In auction brownish Verona sold at 12s. per cwt.

OTTO OF ROSE.—It is now authoritatively stated that the Bulgarian crop will yield 20 per cent. less than last year. One report states that the estimate of this year's crop is 770,000 meticals, equal to about 115,000 oz. Turk., as against 900,000 meticals, equal to about 135,000 oz. Turk. in 1903. So far no price has been fixed, and the quality has not been reported upon.

QUASSIA-CHIPS are in better demand, at 11s. 6d.

QUININE.—On the spot there are no sellers at 10½d. per oz. for German, but some business has been done for delivery in December at 11½d. per oz. The market closes thus: B. & S. spot, sellers 10¾d., buyers 10½d.

ROSE-PETALS.—The new crop is of fair quality and quantity, and 1s. 8d. per lb. is the spot price.

SARSAPARILLA.—Mexican on spot is scarce, 6d. being the price asked and paid; to arrive 5¼d. is quoted.

SENEGA.—Slow of sale and slightly dearer. There is considerable scarcity, and as the new crop is likely to be late there is little probability of a lower price being reached. Business has been done in London for the Continent at the equivalent of 2s. 8d. to 2s. 8½d. per lb. An offer of new crop has been made from the other side at 2s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. Three bales of good quality were offered in auction, one of which sold at 2s. 6d. per lb.

SENNA.—There is not much inquiry, but small leaf is wanted at from 2d. to 2¼d. per lb., and good leaf is difficult to find. There is very little bold leaf of last season's crop to be had, but there are offers of fair greenish two-year-old leaf.

SUGAR OF MILK.—Owing to absence of demand, prices are easier, 57s. 6d. being now asked for good white B.P. powder.

London Drug-auctions.

The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold:

| | Offered | Sold | | Offered | Sold |
|--------------------------|---------|------|------------------------|---------|------|
| Aloes— | | | Mastich | 2 | 0 |
| Cape..... | 36 | 11 | Menthol..... | 10 | 10 |
| Socotrine | 15 | 0 | Musk— | | |
| Zanzibar..... | 30 | 17 | grain | 1 | 0 |
| Albunin | 4 | 4 | seeds | 4 | 0 |
| Ambergris | 3 | 0 | skins | 1 | 0 |
| Ammoniacum | 5 | 0 | Myrrh | 14 | 0 |
| Aniseed, star | 94 | 0 | Nux vomica | 167 | 0 |
| Annatto-seed | 1 | 1 | Oil— | | |
| Arcea-nut | 53 | 0 | amber..... | 14 | 0 |
| Argol | 194 | 104 | cananga | 6 | 0 |
| Asafetida | 66 | 0 | castor | 12 | 0 |
| Balsam— | | | cinnamon-leaf | 6 | 0 |
| Canada | 1 | 0 | copaiba | 1 | 0 |
| Peru | 1 | 0 | cubebs..... | 1 | 0 |
| Benzoin— | | | eucalyptus..... | 92 | 0 |
| Sumatra..... | 93 | 16 | lemon..... | 200 | lbs. |
| Buchu | 47 | 0 | neroli | 6 | 6 |
| Calumba..... | 105 | 0 | orange..... | 15 | 0 |
| Camphor (refined) | 21 | 11 | peppermint | 42 | 10 |
| Canella alba | 7 | 0 | rose | 6 | 0 |
| Cannabis indica | 14 | 0 | sassafras | 13 | 0 |
| Cardamoms | 217 | 175 | wintergreen | 2 | 0 |
| Cascara sagrada | 20 | 0 | Orchella-weed | 63 | 0 |
| Cascarilla | 24 | 0 | Oris | 59 | 39 |
| Cashew nuts..... | 1 | 0 | Papain | 2 | 0 |
| Cassia fistula | 33 | 5 | Patchouli-leaves | 8 | 0 |
| Castorum | 1 | 0 | Pistachio | 3 | 0 |
| Chiretta | 11 | 0 | Quince seed | 8 | 0 |
| Cinchona | 94 | 45 | Rhubarb..... | 42 | 10 |
| Civet | 5 | 0 | Saffrol..... | 48 | 0 |
| Cocae-leaves | 14 | 14 | Saffron | 2 | 2 |
| Colocynth | 9 | 1 | Sandalwood-chips | 300 | 0 |
| Cubebs | 27 | 0 | Sarsaparilla | 112 | 7 |
| Cuttlefish-bone | 23 | 18 | Senega | 3 | 1 |
| Dragon's-blood..... | 6 | 0 | Senna— | | |
| Elemi | 40 | 0 | Alexandrian | 16 | 0 |
| Ergot | 17 | 6 | Tinnevelly..... | 232 | 130 |
| Fenugreek..... | 30 | 0 | Squills..... | 5 | 0 |
| Galangal | 43 | 0 | Scabiae | 28 | 22 |
| Gamboge | 3 | 1 | Strophanthus | 12 | 0 |
| Gentian | 42 | 0 | Tamarinds | 211 | 11 |
| Guaiacum | 2 | 0 | Tonka-beans | 16 | 0 |
| Gum arabie | 67 | 4 | Turnerie | 31 | 0 |
| Honey— | | | Vermilion | 4 | 0 |
| Jamaica..... | 341 | 192 | Wax (bees)— | | |
| New Zealand | 20 | 0 | Australian | 6 | 6 |
| Insect-flowers | 12 | 0 | Carnauba | 1 | 1 |
| Ipecacuanha— | | | East Indian | 72 | 0 |
| Cartagena..... | 23 | 0 | Jamaica | 21 | 11 |
| "Johore"..... | 1 | 0 | Japanese | 28 | 0 |
| Rio (Minas) | 21 | 4 | Madagascar | 157 | 145 |
| Rio (Matto Grosso) | 15 | 0 | Mellila | 1 | 1 |
| Jaborandi | 4 | 4 | Mogador | 30 | 4 |
| Jalap | 55 | 0 | Mozambique | 9 | 4 |
| Kino | 14 | 0 | Spanish | 11 | 0 |
| Kola | 19 | 2 | Zanzibar | 163 | 0 |
| Lac, Liquid | 1 | 0 | Yellow berries | 50 | 0 |
| Manca-root | 22 | 0 | | | |

ALOES.—Soft run reddish Zanzibar in skins was sold at 10s. to 30s. per cwt., according to quality and condition. Fair soft Socotrine in kegs was limited at 80s. per cwt. Fair bright partly soft and drossy Cape sold at from 35s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt.; dull and soft realised 32s.

ARGOL.—The bulk of a consignment from Buenos Ayres, showing an analysis of 70.90 per cent. of crystallised acid, was sold at 46s. to 47s. per cwt.

ASAFFETIDA.—A new arrival from Bombay of 57 cases was offered. The quality was very poor, consisting of hard, stony, partly pinky gum. The importer's ideas of the value were so far above those of the buyers that the lot was taken out at 50s.

BENZOIN.—Fair Sumatra gum sold at 6l. 15s. per cwt. Fair seconds sold at 6l., and other qualities at prices ranging from 5l. 5s. to 5l. 17s. 6d. Dark gum, false packed, stained with paraffin, sold at from 80s. to 90s. per cwt.

CARDAMOMS met with a moderate demand. Mysore bold sold from 1s. to 1s. 5d. according to colour, and brown bold sold at 10½d. subject; medium at 7½d. to 1s., small from 7d. to 9d., split from 7d. to 10½d., pickings at 6½d., and good seeds at 10d. Tellicherry good heavy brownish bold sold at 11d. to 11½d.; medium ditto at 8½d., and fair seeds at 9½d.

CINCHONA.—A parcel of very good flat cultivated Calisaya sold, with good competition, at 1s. to 1s. 2d. for sound, and 1s. for first-class damaged, down to 5¼d. for badly damaged. For Calisaya quills 6d. was refused, and for bright Madras Loxa quillings 4d. per lb. was asked.

COCA-LEAVES.—Good green Ceylon leaves were sold at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.; very brownish sorts realised 4d. per lb., and a parcel of common brown was sold at ½d. per lb. if sufficient to pay charges. Small yellowish leaf of Bolivian character was sold at 3d. per lb.

COLOCYNTH.—One bale of brownish pithy and dusty pulp was sold at 2s. 1d. per lb.

ERGOT.—One bag of fair Russian was sold privately, the rest of the parcel being limited at 1s. 3d. per lb., but 5 bags of fair but wormy Spanish were sold, without reserve, at 1s. 1d. per lb.

GAMBOGE.—Bold partly blocky Siam pipe of fair colour was sold at 14l. 10s. per cwt.

HONEY.—There was a fair demand for the commoner sorts. Dark amber liquid *Jamaica* sold at 15s. to 16s.; paler ditto at 17s. to 18s. 6d. Palish yellow to brown, partly set, sold at 16s. to 18s. 6d., and 54 casks of dark to reddish amber liquid sold, without reserve, at 12s. 6d. to 13s. *New Zealand* pale, nearly set, in cases, was held for 40s.

IPECACUANHA.—Slightly firmer. Fair cultivated Rio (Minas) sold at 4s. 6d. per lb., subject, which is 1d. per lb. dearer than transactions at the beginning of the week. For Matto Grosso 4s. 7d. to 4s. 5d. was wanted. One bale bold root was bought in at 4s. 9d., an offer of 4s. 8d. being refused. No Cartagena was sold, most of it being bought in at prices ranging from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 7d. Thin woody Cartagena was limited at 4s. 4d. One bale of picked Johore was limited at 4s. 10d., an offer of 4s. 9d. being declined.

JABORANDI.—Fair stalky leaves were sold, without reserve, at 4½d. per lb.

KOLA.—Two bags of good bright West Indian sold at 5½d., subject. Small shrivelled West Indian washed bright were limited at 4d. to 4½d. per lb.

OIL, NEROLI.—Six bottles, each containing about 35 oz., were sold, without reserve, at 3s. 3d. per oz.

RHUBARB.—Nothing sold. Bold round orange-coated Shensi, fair fracture, was bought in at 2s. 6d. For a parcel of dull coated rough round medium Shensi, greyish fracture, 2s. was the limit. Canton bold fair round, greyish fracture, was bought in at 1s. 6d., medium at 1s. 4d., and trimming root at 1s. 6d.

SAFFRON.—Two tins of current Alicante sold, without reserve, at 10s. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Two bales of fair Honduras were sold privately; 1s. 2d. was offered for current Honduras, but was refused, the limit being 1s. 3d. Native Jamaica was sold at from 7d. to 9d. per lb. for yellowish to fair red root. Good Guayaquil sarsaparilla was bought in at 1s. per lb. Good Jamaica did not sell, and for fair Lima 10d. was asked.

SENNA, TINNEVELLY.—Most of the leaves offered were small greenish to yellowish, for which a very strong demand was manifested. They sold at 1½d. to 2½d. A few bales of better quality sold from 2½d. to 3d. Pods sold at 1½d. to 1½d. *Alexandrian* did not sell. Good green three-quarter leaf was bought in at 6d., and brownish siftings were limited at 2d. Small pods were bought in at 6d.

TAMARINDS.—Eleven barrels of fair West Indian sold at 6s. 6d. per cwt. Good West Indian was bought in at 10s. East Indian black pulp was limited at 9s.

WAX met with a fair demand at firmer prices. *Jamaica*, good quality, sold at 7l. 12s. 6d. to 7l. 15s.; *Zanzibar* was all bought in at 7l. 2s. 6d. to 7l. 7s. 6d., a bid of 6l. 15s. for a very good lot being refused. *Australian* sold at 6l. 15s. for common, to 7l. 5s. for good. *Madagascar* sold at 6l. 10s. to 7l. 2s. 6d., according to quality. *Mogador* was bought in at 6l. to 7l., and *Calcutta* was limited at from 6l. 7s. 6d. to 7l. 5s. *Carnauba* was bought in—good chalky grey at 7l. 15s., and yellowish grey with a lot of small at 7l. 10s., one bag of yellow selling without reserve at 6l. 17s. 6d.

The Sheffield Local Committee.



The above group of portraits has been arranged under the auspices of the Local Committee. The names are as follows:

Top Row: Mr. F. W. Whitworth, Mr. A. R. Fox, F.L.S. (Vice-President of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society), and Mr. R. D. Douglas.

Next Space (ovals): Mr. John Austen and Mr. J. F. Eardley.

Middle Row: Mr. Percy Carr, Mr. G. T. W. Newsbolme, F.C.S. (President of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, Vice-President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and Chairman of the Local Committee), and Mr. J. W. J. Turner.

Next Space (ovals): Mr. George Squire (Treasurer) and Mr. Herbert Antcliffe (Honorary Secretary of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society and Honorary Local Secretary of the British Pharmaceutical Conference).

Bottom Row: Mr. J. Gilbert Jackson, Mr. J. B. Pater, and Mr. H. G. Williams.

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

The Sheffield Meeting.

Some Notes on Local Pharmacy, chiefly in Reference to the Members of the Local Committee.

NOW that the month of July is upon us all eyes are turning to Sheffield, where the Conference is to be held this year, and the interest aroused by the preliminary announcements which have been made in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* prompts us to give a few notes on the men who are working to make this year's meeting a success, and if possible a record. The invitation for the meeting to be held at Sheffield in 1904 was conveyed to the Bristol Conference last July by Mr. Newsholme, Mr. Russell Fox, and Mr. G. Squire, on behalf of the local pharmacists, and was unanimously accepted. Before the end of the year a working sub-committee was appointed, and finally the full committee was arranged, with Mr. Newsholme as Chairman, Mr. Russell Fox Vice-Chairman, Mr. George Squire Treasurer, and Mr. H. Antcliffe Hon. Secretary. The following particulars of the members of the committee, which is composed of the officers of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, will serve as an introduction to a further account of pharmacy in Sheffield which we propose giving at an early date.

THE CHAIRMAN.

It is no easy matter to say anything original with reference to Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, F.C.S., who was for three years President of the Pharmaceutical Society of



MR. NEWSHOLME'S RETAIL PHARMACY.

Great Britain. He is a native of Settle, Yorks, and after receiving his education at Giggleswick Grammar-school (the *alma mater* of Dr. Paley, of "Paley's Evidences" fame) he spent five years as apprentice with Mr. Robert Fell, of Huddersfield. After a spell as assistant to Mr. Charles Jones, at Birkenhead, he studied at the South London College under Dr. Muter, and passed the Minor in July, 1876, and the Major in the following December. Mr. Newsholme went to Sheffield in 1877, when he took over the old-established business of Mr. William Valentine Radley in the Market-place. The business was established in 1807 by Joshua Gillatt, and on his death in 1840 passed into the hands of Mr. Radley, who was a founder of the Pharmaceutical Society, and a member of the Council from 1872 to 1880. In addition to the retail business Mr. Newsholme carries on the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations on a large scale, and has a steam laboratory and a mineral-water factory attached to the High Street premises, employing about thirty hands. It is chiefly a surgeons' trade; specialities being made of a very active glycerin of pepsin, a patent pocket spittoon for consumptives and a simple form of ammonium-chloride inhaler. A monthly list is issued, principally to the medical profession. This part of the business was brought to the present premises at 27 High Street some thirteen or fourteen years ago, the retail business being transferred from

Market-place in 1895, when the old shop was pulled down in the course of street-improvements. One of the rooms overhead was occupied by Sir Francis Chantrey, the sculptor, as his first studio, and this old part of the premises has also other interesting reminiscences of the history of Sheffield.

While Mr. Newsholme was president of the Pharmaceutical Society he travelled on an average a thousand miles a month in the discharge of his official duties, attending not only the Council-meetings, but the various committee-meetings held during the month; he also presided at the meetings of the Boards of Examiners in London and Edinburgh—a record of which anyone might well be proud. In addition to his work in connection with the Pharmaceutical Society Mr. Newsholme finds time to take an active part in the public life of Sheffield. He has been a member of the Board of Guardians since 1892, being elected Chairman in 1896 and again in 1898, filling the vice-chair in the intervening year. He has been Vice-Chairman of the Children's Homes Committee for some years, and has taken a prominent part in the administration of the Sheffield Scattered Homes scheme—a movement originated by the present Chairman of the Board, Alderman J. Wycliffe Wilson, who has lived to see the system he founded spread throughout the country. Mr. Newsholme would probably put his efforts in this direction first, but perhaps his most important work has been done in the position of Chairman of the Hospital Committee, a post he has held since 1895. Under his administration the Union Hospital has grown to be recognised as one of the first training-schools for nurses in the country, and the near completion of a scheme involving an expenditure of upwards of 60,000*l.* will make this hospital the finest institution of its class in the Kingdom. It contains nearly five hundred beds, and has a staff of over forty nurses and two qualified dispensers. The medical staff is at present in a transition state, owing to the revision of the arrangements caused by the extensions now in hand. Mr. Newsholme held the position of Hon. Secretary of the Sheffield Microscopical Society for ten years, and was afterwards elected President. His services to this Society were recognised in 1899, when the members presented him with his portrait, painted by Mr. J. H. Bentley, a well-known local artist. The present is Mr. Newsholme's third year of office as President of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society. He had previously acted as Hon. Secretary for ten or eleven years, and as Treasurer for a time. He has taken a deep interest in the education of apprentices, and was instrumental in placing on a broader and more important basis the classes organised and carried on by the Society. The Society formerly employed their own teachers and lecturers, including men like Mr. Worrall, Professor Arnold, and Mr. A. H. Allen, and the classes were successfully carried on until the arrangements were entered into for their transfer to the University College. Among his other public interests, Mr. Newsholme is a member of the Court of Governors of the Sheffield University College, and has taken a very active part in the University scheme, now nearing fruition. He is also the only representative of pharmacy on the Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the Council and of the Management Committee of the local branch of the Queen Victoria Nursing Association.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN

of the Local Committee is Mr. A. Russell Fox, F.L.S., a native of Sheffield, who was born in Barker's Pool, at the shop established by his father. He was educated at the Milk Street Academy, where many of Sheffield's prominent men received their early training, and after serving his apprenticeship with his father (who was the son of an old apothecary at Renishaw) joined him in business in 1867. The business was established by Mr. Fox, sen., in 1840, in Barker's Pool, transferred to Snig

Hill in 1857, and, owing to the premises having to come down for street-improvements, removed to the present site in Castle Street about five years ago. The business is largely connected with medical botany, a subject in which Mr. Fox has always been interested. A large business is also done in surgical appliances, and special attention is given to the fitting and sale of spectacles. He is one of the oldest members of the Sheffield Naturalists' Society, as well as of the Microscopical Society. Mr. Fox is one of the few pharmacists in the city who take an active part in municipal affairs. He was elected a member of the City Council early in 1902. Although a member of several other committees, his chief work is on those dealing with health and education; but he has also done a good deal of work in connection with the housing of the working classes and the problem of the disposal of the city's refuse. He takes a considerable interest in Masonic matters, was one of the original members of the Galen Lodge, and is a Past-Master of the Britannia Lodge (139), Sheffield. This by no means ends the list of Mr. Fox's activities, for he takes a prominent part in various religious and philanthropic works in the city. He is part-author of "The Model Botanic Guide to Health," originally published by his father, a recent edition of which has brought the



THE VICE-CHAIRMAN'S HEADQUARTERS.

total number of copies of this work issued up to 95,000. His services are often requisitioned for lectures on botanic subjects by various bodies in the city.

THE TREASURER.

The occupier of this important post in connection with the Local Committee is Mr. George Squire, of Haymarket. He was born, educated, and apprenticed at Barnsley, and after spending his five years of apprenticeship there, and a short spell in London, he went as assistant to Mr. W. Botham, of Haymarket, leaving him to study for the Minor under Mr. George Clayton, of Manchester. He negotiated the Minor in April, 1891, and the Major in the following October. After another stay with Mr. Botham he went early in 1892 to Paris, and spent a useful period in the pharmacy of Mr. Swann, in rue Castiglione. On the retirement of Mr. Botham in November, 1892, Mr. Squire returned from Paris and took over the business in Haymarket. This business is an old-established one, having been founded in 1831 by John Hay, who sold it in 1833 to J. B. Adams. Mr. Adams was succeeded by J. W. Powell, who was followed in 1840 by Messrs. Savory & Merryweather, the business being carried on by them

until 1857, when Mr. Merryweather entered the medical profession, the shop being sold to Henry Newton. About three years afterwards it passed into the hands of Mr.



MR. SQUIRE'S HAYMARKET PHARMACY.

Botham, Mr. Squire's immediate predecessor. The business is principally light retail and dispensing, and Mr. Squire has a number of proprietaries, to which he devotes considerable attention. He opened a branch at 152 Sharrow Lane in 1900, and has recently again broken new ground by opening a further branch at 420 Pitsmoor Road. Mr. Squire has taken a deep interest in pharmaceutical politics generally, and has been an active worker in connection with the local Society, being Hon. Secretary for three years and occupying the presidential chair for the same period; he has since held the post of Treasurer. On the retirement of the late Mr. William Ward from the Local Secretaryship of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Mr. Squire succeeded him, and is at the present time Divisional Secretary of the Society for the Central Division of Sheffield.

THE HON. SECRETARY.

He's little, but 'e's wise; 'e's a terror for 'is size;
And 'e does not advertise. . . .

No doubt when Kipling wrote the above lines with respect to Lord Roberts he had no idea how well they would fit the Hon. Secretary to the Sheffield Local Committee. Mr. Herbert Antcliffe cannot be claimed as a Yorkshireman, having been born just over the border, at Eckington. He was educated at the Sheffield Royal Grammar-school, under the late Dr. Jackson, and was apprenticed, at No. 7 Westbar, to Mr. Albert Elliott, being afterwards transferred with the stock-in-trade and fixtures to Mr. J. M. Furness on the latter taking over the business. This business formerly belonged to Mr. Maleham, who acted as Hon. Secretary on the occasion of the visit of the Conference to Sheffield in 1879. After completing his apprenticeship, Mr. Antcliffe went for a time to Mr. F. Wild, of Hyde, Cheshire, passed the Minor in 1891, and after a spell as dispenser with Messrs. Robinson & Warburton, surgeons, of Attercliffe, obtained the post of dispenser to the Sheffield Board of Guardians, a position he has held for the past twelve years. Mr. Antcliffe has seen some changes in his office since 1892. The dispensary is run as a separate department, entirely distinct from

the workhouse management, the dispenser having complete charge of the ordering of stock, &c. Mr. Antcliffe is fortunate in possessing the entire confidence of his Board. He now has charge of the workhouse dispensary.



INTERIOR OF SHEFFIELD GUARDIANS' DISPENSARY.
(Mr. Antcliffe is standing towards the right.)

the outdoor dispensary, and a branch dispensary at Attercliffe, and some three or four years ago was allowed a qualified assistant, a post at present held by Mr. S. G. Carey. The Guardians are providing a fine new dispensary in connection with large extensions now being carried out at the workhouse infirmary, to which we hope to refer at a later date. Mr. Antcliffe is joint-author of the "Sheffield Union Pharmacopœia," issued a short time ago. He is Divisional Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society for Brightside. He has held the office of Hon. Secretary to the local Association for some time past, and has a happy knack of getting through a large amount of work in a quiet way.

MR. JOHN AUSTEN.

Closely associated with Mr. Newsholme in the business at 27 High Street is Mr. John Austen, who has been with him since the day he first went as apprentice in 1888. Mr. Austen was born at Brede, in Sussex, in 1869, and is the nephew of Mr. G. B. Cocking, the oldest living chemist in Sheffield, whose portrait we gave in the *C. & D.*, April 25, 1903. Mr. Austen studied for the Minor (which he passed in 1892) with Mr. Clayton, of Manchester, and for the Major with Mr. Watson Will. Mr. Austen filled the post of lecturer in botany and materia medica at the Sheffield School of Pharmacy for ten years, and since the transfer of the classes to the University College, about four years ago, he has continued to act as lecturer in materia medica; he is interested in botany as a hobby, apart from business, and has a good collection of local plants, which he is still adding to; he obtained a certificate of honour in connection with the Pharmaceutical Society's Herbarium prize in 1890, this being the first time any recognition in connection with this award had come to Sheffield since 1864. It was practically as an outcome of this prize that Mr. Newsholme founded the Sheffield Herbarium prize, which is open to competition by local students. As readers of the *C. & D.* are well aware, Mr. Austen is an authority on matters connected with old-time pharmacy and pharmacists in Sheffield, and his two papers on "Old Sheffield Chemists," read before the local Society, are models of patient research and untiring industry. He takes a deep interest in all matters connected with the history of pharmacy generally, and has a fine collection of pharmaceutical antiquities—scales, jars, mortars, &c.—his collection of old jars (figured in the *C. & D.*, October 26, 1901, page 680) being now on

exhibition at the St. Louis Exhibition. Mr. Austen is an active member of the local Society, and is a Past-President. In addition he has acted as Hon. Secretary to the Sheffield Microscopical Society for the last seven years.

MR. PERCY CARR,

of 85 Ecclesall Road, is a native of Sheffield, where he was born in 1861. He was the first apprentice of the late John Otley, of West Street. On the completion of his indentures Mr. Carr spent a year with Mr. Clayton, in the Wicker, and passed the Minor, in 1882, after studying at the Westminster College, London. He then went to Messrs. Dunhill & Stiles, of Doncaster, as dispenser, and afterwards became senior assistant, staying there about five years, with the interval of an interesting winter spent with a friend in the Lofoten Islands, at Jensen's cod-liver oil establishment. He returned to Sheffield in 1888 to take over his present business from Mr. Joseph Ibbotson, by whom it was founded. In addition to pharmacy proper, a very large heavy trade has been developed, Mr. Carr having a turnover in paraffin alone of 400 barrels a year. He has a big connection with the large works of the city, to which he supplies chemicals, and such things as lubricating-oil, emery, and beeswax. A walk round the warehouse is an interesting experience—labels by the million; emery by the ton; original bales of chamomile-flowers and senna-leaves; Coignet's gelatin and glue (for the cutlers) in 3 to 5 cwt. packages, and



other evidences of one of the largest heavy trades in this part of the country. Mr. Carr is a Freemason.

MR. J. F. EARDLEY

is a native of Shropshire, and although he first saw daylight in 1856 he has had comparatively few birthdays since, having been born on February 29. He was apprenticed with his uncle, Mr. J. D. Furnival, then of Manchester, but Mr. Furnival afterwards transferred his business to Hanley, Staffs, taking his nephew with him. At the expiration of his apprenticeship, Mr. Eardley remained as assistant for about a year, and then went as part-time assistant to Mr. George Mee, of Canonbury, London, N., studying at the same time at Bloomsbury Square, under Professors Redwood, Bentley, and Attfield, and passing the Minor in 1877 and the Major six months afterwards. After a term with Mr. George Baxter, of Chester, as senior assistant, Mr. Eardley went to Brussels, and spent two years at the Pharmacie Delacre, leaving there to go

farther South, passing a season at Mentone, at the Pharmacie Bezos. Being there during the time of the Queen's visit he dispensed for the Royal household. He returned to Hanley, and spent five years in partnership with his uncle. He then purchased the business of Mr. W. H.



MR. EARDLEY'S RANMOOR BRANCH.

Maxey, 265 Glossop Road, Sheffield, which was first opened in 1862 by Henry Harrison, a founder of the Pharmaceutical Society. Two years after going to Sheffield Mr. Eardley bought the business of Mr. Watson, at Broomhill, and some five years ago he further extended his operations by the acquisition of Mr. Golland's business



MR. EARDLEY'S AERATED-WATER FACTORY.

at Ranmoor. Mr. Eardley has also found time to start and develop one of the largest provincial mineral-water businesses run by a pharmacist. Commencing in a small way some ten years ago, he has twice had to remove to larger premises on account of increasing business, and now has a fine factory in Stalker Lees Road, Ecclesall Road, opened early in 1900, and employing when fully staffed from twenty to thirty hands and nine horses. Mr.

Eardley is on the committee of the Sheffield and District Mineral-water Association. This does not, however, exhaust the list of his business interests, as he is Chairman of the Sheffield Model Dairy (Limited), which was formed to supply the public with pasteurised milk. He has been twice elected to the chair of the local Association, and is a member of the Council. Mr. Eardley is an enthusiastic golfer, and spends his holidays on fishing expeditions—in recent years in the wilds of Sutherlandshire.

Two years ago he took into partnership in the chemists' business

MR. R. D. DOUGLAS,

who had been with him as manager of the Broomhill business for three years previously. Mr. Douglas hails from Pitlochry, in Perthshire, where he was born in 1870, and where he served his apprenticeship with Mr. Blair. After the completion of his apprenticeship he went as assistant to Mr. Murdoch, of Falkirk, leaving him in 1893, to qualify. Mr. Douglas spent the next five years as senior assistant with Messrs. Smith & Goyan, of St. Andrews, one of the first businesses in Scotland, coming south at the end of that period to manage Mr. Eardley's Broomhill business. Like his partner, Mr. Douglas is an ardent golfer.

MR. J. GILBERT JACKSON.

The difficulties of placing the camera make the photograph we give here of the interior of Mr. Jackson's pharmacy at 338 Abbeydale Road only partly successful in



INTERIOR OF MR. JACKSON'S PHARMACY.

showing the dimensions of the shop, but it gives an idea of one of the most successful of the local suburban businesses. Mr. Jackson was apprenticed with the late Mr. C. A. George, in Fargate, and after spending three years with Mr. J. Woodcock, of Liverpool, he studied under Mr. Ward, of the Liverpool School of Pharmacy, passing the Minor in 1893. Until returning to his native heath in 1897 to set up in business for himself he spent the intervening years in Dr. Symes's pharmacy at Liverpool. Commencing business in a rapidly growing district, Mr. Jackson has paid particular attention to the photographic side, and being himself an expert with the camera he has developed it into what is probably a unique business in suburban pharmacy. He holds one of the largest (if not the largest) stocks of mounts in South Yorkshire, and supplies practically the whole of the process-workers in the city with their materials. He is a member of the Council of the Sheffield Photographic Society, and his services in giving practical demonstrations in the art of the camera have been requisitioned from time to time by other local societies. In view of the interest which is being taken in the use of amber glass, it is interesting to note that practically the whole of his shoprounds are of amber glass, and experience has shown them to be most satisfactory. There is probably no place in the country where the competition of the limited companies has been

keener than in Sheffield, and Mr. Jackson's experience of the effect is somewhat interesting, and perhaps instructive. A year after he opened, Messrs. Boots placed a branch



EXTERIOR OF MR. JACKSON'S PHARMACY.

close by; since they became his neighbours Mr. Jackson has doubled the size of his shop, and is now contemplating a further extension to cope with his still growing business.

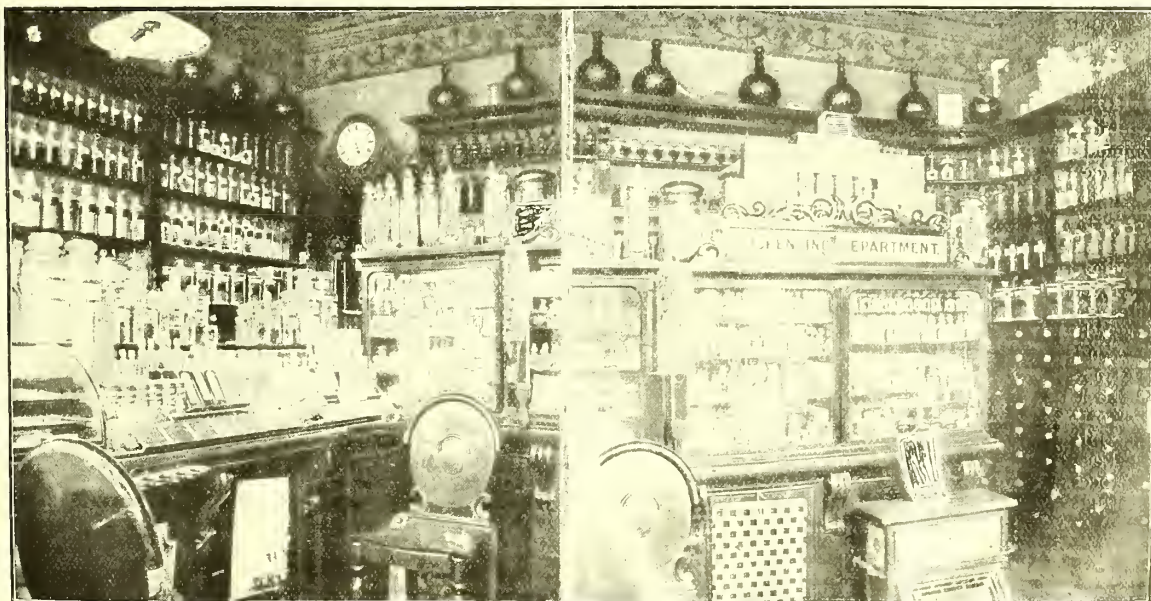
MR. J. B. PATER,

who is the son of a Wesleyan minister, is a native of Gateshead, and served his apprenticeship with the late Mr. John Green, J.P., of Christchurch. He then

2½ years. Fourteen years ago Mr. Pater went to Sheffield as assistant to Mr. G. H. Dunhill, of 265 Fulwood Road, with whom he went into partnership in 1896; Mr. Dunhill retired about two years afterwards, and since then the business has been carried on by Mr. Pater himself, under the style of Dunhill & Pater. The pharmacy was established in the 'sixties by the late William Jervis, a very prominent pharmacist in his day, and he was followed by Mr. Dunhill. The interior is a good example of shop-fitting, the whole of the work being in mahogany, presenting a handsome appearance. Situated in one of the best residential districts of the city, it is essentially a dispensing business, and is carried on in up-to-date style. There is a small plant for manufacturing mineral waters attached to it. Mr. Pater acted as Hon. Secretary of the local Society for two years, and then was President for one year. He is at the present time Divisional Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society for Hallam. He is a great walker, and any visitor wanting tips for a tour in Derbyshire cannot apply to a better source.

MR. J. W. J. TURNER

comes of pharmaceutical stock, being the son of an old Sheffield pharmacist, Mr. John Turner, to whom he was apprenticed. Mr. Turner, sen., retired from business in 1895, and is now living at Exmouth. Mr. J. W. J. Turner has had a varied experience in pharmacy. After his apprenticeship he spent a season with Mr. Shrubsole, at Town Hall Square, Chester, leaving there to go to Weymouth for four years, two of which he passed with Mr. T. B. Groves, F.C.S., as dispensing assistant, and the remainder with Dr. Palgrave Simpson. After a season with Dr. Thresh, at Buxton, he qualified in 1886, and had two years at Bournemouth with Mr. A. Duncan, The Square. He then returned to Sheffield, and was three years with his father, then went into partnership with Dr. Greaves, his brother-in-law, at the College of Pharmacy, 116 and 118 The Moor, taking over the entire management about four years ago, when Dr. Greaves went into private practice. About 1895 (having meanwhile passed the Major) he took over his father's retail business and carried on this together with his coaching work for six years, but finding that the latter required the whole of his time he



TWO CORNERS OF DUNHILL & PATER'S BROOMHILL PHARMACY.

emigrated north to Aberdeen, where he had four years' experience with Messrs. Davidson & Kay, the Queen's chemists. After a spell at breezy Margate he went to Messrs. W. Savage & Co., of Brighton, where he stayed

disposed of the pharmacy to Mr. H. H. Cocking. Mr. Turner still carries on the College on The Moor, in conjunction with analytical work. The College premises are partly situated over the shop of

MR. H. G. WILLIAMS,

another local pharmacist who has settled on his native heath. Mr. Williams was apprenticed with Messrs. Cubley & Preston, was afterwards with Mr. Preston, at that time in the High Street, and studied for the Minor (which he passed in January, 1894) with Messrs. Greaves & Turner. After spending some years in the South he purchased a business in Upper Brook Street, Manchester, from Mr. Twemlow (of Twemlow's chlorodyne fame), staying there four years, when he disposed of the business and had another spell in the South, being part of the time assistant dispenser at the Evelina Hospital, London. Mr. Williams purchased his present business from Mr. H. H. Cocking about three years ago, and has had the shop-front



MR. WILLIAMS'S MODERN PHARMACY.

taken out and the pharmacy refitted in an attractive style. The business is conducted on up-to-date lines with a special view to meet the competition of the limited companies, this being very keen in the neighbourhood. The business was originally established in 1833 by W. Hudson, on the opposite side of the street. It was removed to the present site, and then passed into the hands of Mr. Jenkinson, from whom it was taken over in 1870 by Mr. John Turner. Mr. Williams has paid considerable attention to the photographic side of his business, and has recently fitted up a commodious dark-room, which he tells us he will be pleased to place at the disposal of any visitor to the Conference who may care to make use of it.

MR. F. W. WHITWORTH

is the Librarian of the local Society and an active member, and has the distinction of being the youngest member of the Executive Committee. He has been with Mr. News-holme since shortly after he passed the Minor in 1893. Mr. Whitworth was educated at the Nottingham University and apprenticed to his father at Goldsmith Street, Nottingham. He was a prizeman in botany and chemistry at the University, and took the dispensing prize as long ago as 1893. He occupies the position of head dispenser at 27 High Street. Mr. Whitworth is a quiet but effective speaker, and commands close attention on the somewhat rare occasions when he takes part in the discussions at the meetings of the local Society.

Scientific Progress.

Chemistry of Hashish.—Frankel ("Arch. für exp. Pathol." 49, 266) finds that in extracting hashish with light petroleum ether, a small amount of a resinous body is obtained. This resin has all the therapeutic properties of the original drug in a high degree. Alcohol separates an inactive paraffin hydrocarbon, the oily residue cannabinol, boiling *in vacuo* at 215°, and having the constitution aldehydic group.

The Purity of Antifebrin.—According to Vantel ("Pharm. Zeit.," 1904, 523) antifebrin is often prepared from

an impure aniline, with the natural result that it contains toluides as well as the anilide. Samples are found which commence to melt at 108°, and are not completely fluid till 119°. The melting and boiling points of the pure anilide and the ortho- and para- toluides are as follows:—

| | Melting-point. | Boiling-point. |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Acetanilide ... | 112-113° | 295° |
| Acet- <i>o</i> -toluide | 107° | 296° |
| Acet- <i>p</i> -toluide | 145° | 306° |

Extract of Quebracho.—According to Hesse, the fluid extract of quebracho contains 0.2 per cent. of alkaloids—aspidospermine, aspidospermatine, aspidosamine, hypoquebrachine, quebrachine, and quebrachamine, as well as the body quebrachol. Chlorine gives intense red colours with most of these compounds, and the following reaction is useful to identify the preparation. Five cubic centimetres of the extract is mixed with 5 grams of calcium carbonate and evaporated on the water-bath. The dry residue is extracted with chloroform, and the chloroform extract is moistened with dilute sulphuric acid and a little potassium chlorate. An intense fuchsine-red colour results, changing to yellow on heating.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," June 29, 1904.)

"NEIGEINE" ("Neige" disclaimed); for skin powders, lotions, ointments, &c. By H. W. Bainton, 19 Salisbury House, Holloway Road, N. 263,296.

Sketch device of a sweet-pea; for perfumery and toilet articles. By W. F. Charles, Baxter Gate, Loughborough. 263,091.

"MELANTHRENE" ("Melan" disclaimed); for goods in Classes 1 and 4. By the Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik, Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine. 263,306/307.

Combination of devices (being pictures of the heads of a horse, a cow, a sheep, and a collie dog, and the words "SEDWAY'S VETERINA"); for a veterinary salve and a drench. By H. J. Sedway, 6 Broadway, Ludgate Hill, E.C. 262,158.

Device of an Indian on horseback; for "Red Indian" disinfecting-powder. By T. Jackson, Clayton, Manchester. 263,409.

"MONKEY DUST" ("Monkey" the essential particular); for insect-powder. By the Prosser Roberts Company, 323 Walworth Road, S.E. 263,699.

Portrait of a priest, and the words "FATHER JOHN'S"; for a cod-liver oil emulsion. By Carleton & Hovey, 345 Central Street, Lowell, Middlesex, Massachusetts. 259,002.

Distinctive label with portrait; for Brandreeth's pills. By the Allcock Manufacturing Company, 22 Hamilton Square, Birkenhead. 262,506. [Mark has been used in respect of said goods by applicants and their predecessors in business continuously since seven years before August 13, 1875.]

"PINKBROCINE"; for a liniment. By Jane Caroline Dennis, trading as J. Bowman, 2 Buxton Road, Chingford, Essex. 262,645.

"NERVIGINE" ("Nervi" disclaimed); for pellets. By Bevan & Co., 62 Church Street, Harwich. 263,176.

"DIABENE"; for a patent medicine. By E. E. Naegelen, 15 St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C. 263,639.

"CUBOLE" ("Cure" disclaimed); for medicine. By F. De Courcey & Co., 7 Adolphus Road, Finsbury Park, N. 263,644.

"RUSCOL"; for an ointment. By Wyleys (Limited), Wheatley Street, Coventry. 263,655.

"SANATOZON" ("Sanato" disclaimed); for dietetic preparations. By Bauer & Co., 231 Friedrichstrasse, Berlin. 262,993.

Combinations of devices (four); for eau de colognes, for perfumery articles, &c., and for all goods in Class 48. By Ferdinand Mühlens, Glockengasse 4711, Cologne, Germany. 262,462/463/465/494.

"FLORIOLA" ("Flor" disclaimed); for perfumery and toilet articles. By E. Webb, trading as J. & I. Batten & Co., 24 Rood Lane, E.C. 262,992.

"PIUTINOL"; for goods in Class 48. By the Chemische Fabrik, Vechelde, near Brunswick, Germany. 263,814.